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# South Dakota

# Labor Bulletin

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## Who's Really Counted as Unemployed?

What does the term "unemployed" really mean? When people are talking about the "unemployment rate," what are they really talking about? In this article we will discuss who is considered unemployed and therefore arrive at a more clear understanding of what the unemployment rate really is and how it is calculated.

Before we discuss the methodology used to calculate the unemployment rate, let's take a few minutes to define who is included in South Dakota's labor force, who is employed and who is considered unemployed.

South Dakota's labor force consists of only those people who are 16 years of age or older who are counted as being either employed or unemployed.

Employed is defined as those people who did any work at all for pay or profit during the period of time involved. This includes all part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time, year-around employment. People are also counted as employed if they have a job but did not work because they were on vacation; ill; involved in a labor dispute; prevented from working by adverse weather conditions; or were taking time off for various personal reasons.

Also counted as employed are "unpaid family workers," which includes people who work 15 hours a week or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise. This includes such workers as a youngster working in a parents' store who is not paid or a farmer's spouse who helps on the farm and is not paid. Each person is counted only once, regardless of whether or not he/she holds more than one job.

To be counted as unemployed a person must meet three criteria: he/she has actively searched for work in the past four weeks, is currently available for work, and does not have a job. In order to meet the job searching criteria, a person must meet with prospective employers; check with friends or relatives regarding job prospects; place or answer advertisements; write letters of application; register at a public or private employment office; or be on a union or professional employment register.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are: people waiting to start a new job within 30 days and workers waiting to be recalled from a layoff. In all other cases except temporary illness, these individuals must be currently available for work.

In addition to those who have lost their jobs and those receiving unemployment insurance compensation, the unemployed also include workers who have quit their jobs to look for other employment; new workers looking for their first jobs; and experienced workers looking for jobs after an absence from the labor force.

Some people may not be working but are not counted as being unemployed. As stated earlier, a person must be actively searching for work to be considered as unemployed. This is what distinguishes one who is unemployed from one who is not in the labor force. Those who are not working or not in the labor force include such people as students; those with family or home responsibilities; retired or disabled individuals; those who have no interest in working; and persons described as discouraged workers.

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Discouraged workers are defined as those people who want a job but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. An example would be a person in a rural area where job opportunities are very limited.

## How's the Unemployment Rate Really Calculated?

Now that we have defined who is employed, who is unemployed, and who is and is not in the labor force, it is time to look at how the unemployment rate is calculated.

Each month, the number of people who are employed is calculated based on several sources of data. One of these sources is the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is conducted on a monthly basis by the Bureau of the Census. Based on the results of this sample survey, every person age 16 years and older in the civilian, non-institutional population is classified as either employed, unemployed or not in the labor force. Approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota are included in this sample each month.

Current Population Survey (CPS) data is used as at least one component of labor force estimates in all 50 states. In some states the CPS survey is so large that it is the only source of labor force data collected. However, in South Dakota as well as 39 other states and the District of Columbia, the CPS sample alone is not large enough to provide accurate monthly labor force data. Therefore, data from the sources below are also used to calculate the labor force.

One of these sources is the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program. The CES program is a monthly employment survey with approximately 1,800 participating nonfarm employers in South Dakota. In addition to the results of this survey, other methods are used to ensure that others who are employed in South Dakota, but who would not be counted otherwise, are also included in the employment levels. These other people are agricultural workers, and self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Another source that is used when calculating labor force estimates each month is the unemployment insurance (UI) system. This system provides a count of a portion of those who are unemployed and receiving unemployment insurance benefits. In addition to including those who are eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits, unemployment levels also include those who remain unemployed after exhausting unemployment benefits. Also included in unemployment levels are the following: former workers who delay or never file unemployment claims, but are looking for work; those who have been denied benefits because they are not qualified to receive them; unemployed federal and railroad workers (who are covered by their respective unemployment insurance programs); unemployed domestic workers (such as housekeepers) and agricultural workers (such as hired hands); self-employed (such as farmers who have recently left farming) and unpaid family workers; unemployed individuals who are not covered by unemployment insurance (such as some elected officials); those entering the labor market for the first time (such as students); and those who are returning to the labor force after a period of time, who have not yet found employment.

After all this information has been compiled, labor force statistics (the number of employed and unemployed) are then calculated. Next, the unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the total labor force. The unemployment rate is then expressed as a percent of the labor force.

## The Unemployment Rate in South Dakota is Seasonal in Some Industries

Like everything else in South Dakota, believe it or not, employment is also seasonal. The construction industry is a good example of seasonality in employment in South Dakota. During spring, summer and fall, many construction jobs become available and this industry is usually at its peak employment for the year. As the weather turns colder, construction activity begins to taper off , which causes employment to decline and unemployment to rise. Tourism-related industries in South Dakota follow much the same pattern as the construction industry does. Thus, because many of South Dakota's employers are in these seasonal industries, it is not surprising that South Dakota's overall labor force tends to follow the seasonal employment changes set by these industries.

However, sometimes the unemployment rate either decreases or increases when seasonal patterns indicate that just the opposite effect should occur. Several individual factors or combinations of many factors can counter seasonal movement of the unemployment rate.

## The Unemployment Rate Has Many Twists and Turns

At times, the rate may be forced upward by a slowdown in the economy that usually results in decreased employment and an increase in the number of unemployed. However, when there is increased unemployment in addition to an increase in the number of employed, it is an indicator that workers are entering the job market at a faster pace than they can be absorbed. Some of these people may be searching for employment for the first time, while others may have dropped out of the labor force at an earlier time and are now re-entering the job market because they feel they have a better chance of finding employment.

Determining the number of workers in South Dakota, the number of unemployed and the subsequent computation of the size of the labor force and the unemployment rate is a carefully measured process that is consistent from month to month and year to year. Just as important as the computations is the interpretation of these statistics. Evaluating the movement and trends of these figures as a group, in conjunction with the known or expected patterns they follow, can often lead to an insight and perspective not possible when they are examined individually.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in September

In September 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 283,000. This is an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels. All private industry groups showed employment increases over year-ago employment levels except the wholesale trade industry and the transportation, communication and public utilities industry, which remained stable.

The retail trade industry exhibited the largest employment growth by adding 1,500 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Preparation for, and the grand openings of, a new chain of stores in South Dakota boosted employment in this industry. Other divisions showing job growth in this industry were food stores; general merchandise and accessory stores; automotive dealers and gas stations; and eating and drinking establishments.

The services industry exhibited the second largest employment growth (1,400 jobs). This job growth seems to be distributed throughout all divisions of this industry.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The nonfarm employment level in September 1990 jumped to 283,000, increasing by 1,900 jobs from August 1990. Most of the fluctuation in employment within the various industries was due to traditional seasonal changes occurring in September. The industries affected by these seasonal changes were: services; transportation and public utilities; construction; retail trade; and government.

Government noted an increase of 3,500 jobs in September. State education increased 800 jobs and local education increased 4,700 jobs. Most of the job increase in the education sectors was due to the start of the new school year. The large job increases in the education divisions of government offset the decline of summer youth program participants and the end of employment for people hired to do maintenance work in parks and on streets.

The job increase of 1,300 in the educational services division of the services industry followed the trend of employment increases that occurred in government as schools opened. There were also slight employment increases noted in the miscellaneous division of this industry due to the South Dakota State Fair which is traditionally held in September. However, these employment gains were countered by the decrease in employment that occurred in the division of hotels and amusements. The decrease of 1,100 jobs in this division was primarily due to the end of the tourism season in South Dakota.

The retail trade industry (which was down 800 jobs from August) also felt the impact of the end of the tourism season. Much of the job decrease in this industry occurred in the sectors of restaurants and miscellaneous retail (such as gift and souvenir shops).

The start of the new school year also affected employment in the transportation division of the transportation and public utilities industry. Most of the 200-job increase in this division over the month occurred as school bus drivers once again resumed the transportation of students.

South Dakota's labor force was 363,600 in September, with 351,300 people in the state being employed and 12,300 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent.

# Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | September 1990 (1) | | | | September 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 124,779,000 | 117,961,000 | 6,818,000 | 5.5 | 123,828,000 | 117,498,000 | 6,330,000 | 5.1 |
| South Dakota | 363,600 | 351,300 | 12,300 | 3.4 | 364,100 | 350,000 | 14,000 | 3.8 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 74,093 | 72,308 | 1,785 | 2.4 | 74,032 | 71,786 | 2,246 | 3.0 |
| Rapid City MSA | 39,451 | 38,016 | 1,435 | 3.6 | 40,162 | 38,657 | 1,505 | 3.7 |
| Aurora | 1,469 | 1,454 | 15 | 1.0 | 1,425 | 1,403 | 22 | 1.5 |
| Beadle | 9,612 | 9,282 | 330 | 3.4 | 9,225 | 8,933 | 292 | 3.2 |
| Bennett | 1,578 | 1,533 | 45 | 2.9 | 1,567 | 1,539 | 28 | 1.8 |
| Bon Homme | 3,626 | 3,569 | 57 | 1.6 | 3,632 | 3,475 | 157 | 4.3 |
| Brookings | 15.580 | 14,932 | 648 | 4.2 | 15,591 | 14,928 | 663 | 4.3 |
| Brown | 19,684 | 18,577 | 1,107 | 5.6 | 19,822 | 18,252 | 1,570 | 7.9 |
| Brule | 2,815 | 2,785 | 30 | 1.1 | 2,715 | 2,676 | 39 | 1.4 |
| Buffalo | 448 | 411 | 37 | 8.3 | 466 | 435 | 31 | 6.7 |
| Butte | 3,612 | 3,441 | 171 | 4.7 | 3,485 | 3,325 | 160 | 4.6 |
| Campbell | 1,096 | 1,081 | 15 | 1.4 | 1,118 | 1,112 | 6 | .5 |
| Charles Mix | 3,905 | 3,788 | 117 | 3.0 | 3,969 | 3,728 | 241 | 6.1 |
| Clark | 2,013 | 1,939 | 74 | 3.7 | 1,986 | 1,879 | 107 | 5.4 |
| Clay | 7,410 | 7,038 | 372 | 5.0 | 7,235 | 6,918 | 317 | 4.4 |
| Codington | 12,727 | 12,136 | 591 | 4.6 | 12,454 | 11,974 | 480 | 3.9 |
| Corson | 1,607 | 1,421 | 186 | 11.6 | 1,661 | 1,431 | 230 | 13.8 |
| Custer | 4,244 | 4,132 | 112 | 2.6 | 4,183 | 4,051 | 132 | 3.2 |
| Davison | 9,371 | 9,167 | 204 | 2.2 | 9,501 | 9,361 | 140 | 1.5 |
| Day | 3,381 | 3,237 | 144 | 4.3 | 3,607 | 3,388 | 219 | 6.1 |
| Deuel | 2,346 | 2,229 | 117 | 5.0 | 2,182 | 2,154 | 28 | 1.3 |
| Dewey | 2,037 | 1,883 | 154 | 7.6 | 2,246 | 2,063 | 183 | 8.1 |
| Douglas | 1,652 | 1,610 | 42 | 2.5 | 1,768 | 1,740 | 28 | 1.6 |
| Edmunds | 2,068 | 2,011 | 57 | 2.8 | 2,159 | 2,078 | 81 | 3.8 |
| Fall River | 3,524 | 3,363 | 161 | 4.6 | 3,623 | 3,440 | 183 | 5.1 |
| Faulk | 1,227 | 1,207 | 20 | 1.6 | 1,317 | 1,300 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Grant | 4,224 | 4,090 | 134 | 3.2 | 4,384 | 4,235 | 149 | 3.4 |
| Gregory | 2,323 | 2,283 | 40 | 1.7 | 2,493 | 2,431 | 62 | 2.5 |
| Haakon | 1,184 | 1,154 | 30 | 2.5 | 1,207 | 1,179 | 28 | 2.3 |
| Hamlin | 2,638 | 2,536 | 102 | 3.9 | 2,439 | 2,372 | 67 | 2.7 |
| Hand | 1,973 | 1,948 | 25 | 1.3 | 2,043 | 2,001 | 42 | 2.1 |
| Hanson | 1,478 | 1,453 | 25 | 1.7 | 1,563 | 1,529 | 34 | 2.2 |
| Harding | 816 | 799 | 17 | 2.1 | 848 | 834 | 14 | 1.7 |
| Hughes | 8,329 | 8,101 | 228 | 2.7 | 8,293 | 8,066 | 227 | 2.7 |
| Hutchinson | 4,122 | 4,080 | 42 | 1.0 | 4,476 | 4,361 | 115 | 2.6 |
| Hyde | 844 | 827 | 17 | 2.0 | 1,003 | 913 | 90 | 9.0 |
| Jackson | 1,795 | 1,738 | 57 | 3.2 | 1,732 | 1,653 | 79 | 4.6 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | September 1990 (1) | | | | September 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,219 | 1,182 | 37 | 3.0 | 1,177 | 1,155 | 22 | 1.9 |
| Jones | 709 | 679 | 30 | 4.2 | 692 | 681 | 11 | 1.6 |
| Kingsbury | 2,703 | 2,671 | 32 | 1.2 | 2,895 | 2,802 | 93 | 3.2 |
| Lake | 5,105 | 4,926 | 179 | 3.5 | 5,416 | 4,970 | 446 | 8.2 |
| Lawrence | 12,556 | 12,050 | 506 | 4.0 | 11,764 | 11,247 | 517 | 4.4 |
| Lincoln | 7,273 | 7,122 | 151 | 2.1 | 7,505 | 7,334 | 171 | 2.3 |
| Lyman | 1,455 | 1,418 | 37 | 2.5 | 1,607 | 1,562 | 45 | 2.8 |
| McCook | 2,974 | 2,825 | 149 | 5.0 | 2,953 | 2,886 | 67 | 2.3 |
| McPherson | 1,552 | 1,510 | 42 | 2.7 | 1,502 | 1,454 | 48 | 3.2 |
| Marshall | 2,272 | 2,215 | 57 | 2.5 | 2,321 | 2,273 | 48 | 2.1 |
| Meade | 9,763 | 9,482 | 281 | 2.9 | 9,143 | 8,834 | 309 | 3.4 |
| Mellette | 829 | 799 | 30 | 3.6 | 838 | 810 | 28 | 3.3 |
| Miner | 1,486 | 1,446 | 40 | 2.7 | 1,685 | 1,665 | 20 | 1.2 |
| Minnehaha | 74,093 | 72,308 | 1,785 | 2.4 | 74,032 | 71,786 | 2,246 | 3.0 |
| Moody | 3,206 | 3,149 | 57 | 1.8 | 3,343 | 3,233 | 110 | 3.3 |
| Pennington | 39,451 | 38,016 | 1,435 | 3.6 | 40,162 | 38,657 | 1,505 | 3.7 |
| Perkins | 2,499 | 2,454 | 45 | 1.8 | 2,451 | 2,420 | 31 | 1.3 |
| Potter | 1,520 | 1,463 | 57 | 3.8 | 1,551 | 1,486 | 65 | 4.2 |
| Roberts | 4,640 | 4,394 | 246 | 5.3 | 4,657 | 4,393 | 264 | 5.7 |
| Sanborn | 1,093 | 1,073 | 20 | 1.8 | 1,078 | 1,067 | 11 | 1.0 |
| Shannon | 2,310 | 2,111 | 199 | 8.6 | 2,170 | 1,937 | 233 | 10.7 |
| Spink | 3,620 | 3,541 | 79 | 2.2 | 3,607 | 3,469 | 138 | 3.8 |
| Stanley | 1,393 | 1,328 | 65 | 4.7 | 1,531 | 1,450 | 81 | 5.3 |
| Sully | 780 | 758 | 22 | 2.8 | 822 | 808 | 14 | 1.7 |
| Todd | 2,834 | 2,608 | 226 | 8.0 | 2,851 | 2,570 | 281 | 9.9 |
| Tripp | 3,276 | 3,194 | 82 | 2.5 | 3,488 | 3,421 | 67 | 1.9 |
| Turner | 4,250 | 4,131 | 119 | 2.8 | 4,298 | 4,208 | 90 | 2.1 |
| Union | 6,735 | 6,531 | 204 | 3.0 | 5,740 | 5,440 | 300 | 5.2 |
| Walworth | 3,042 | 2,930 | 112 | 3.7 | 3,047 | 2,918 | 129 | 4.2 |
| Yankton | 11,016 | 10,654 | 362 | 3.3 | 11,136 | 10,836 | 300 | 2.7 |
| Ziebach | 1,206 | 1,127 | 79 | 6.6 | 1,174 | 1,112 | 62 | 5.3 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

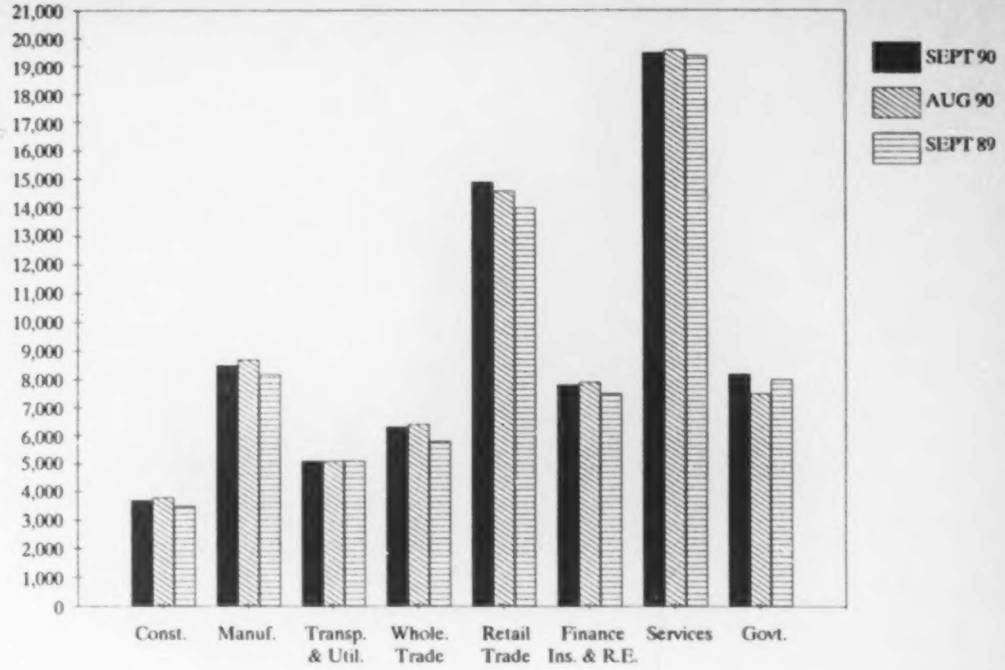
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | | | | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990 | Aug 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Last Month | Last Year |
| TOTAL | 283,000 | 281,100 | 279,200 | .7 | 1.4 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 223,000 | 224,600 | 218,900 | -.7 | 1.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 46,900 | 47,900 | 46,000 | -2.1 | 2.0 |
| MINING | 2,800 | 2,900 | 2,700 | -3.4 | 3.7 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 11,800 | 12,300 | 11,600 | -4.1 | 1.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 32,300 | 32,700 | 31,700 | -1.2 | 1.9 |
| Durable Goods | 18,100 | 18,700 | 18,000 | -3.2 | .6 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,500 | 10,900 | 10,700 | -3.7 | -1.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 14,200 | 14,000 | 13,700 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,200 | .0 | 2.8 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,100 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3.3 | .0 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 236,100 | 233,200 | 233,200 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,600 | 13,400 | 13,700 | 1.5 | -.7 |
| Transportation | 8,200 | 7,800 | 8,200 | 5.1 | .0 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3.2 | .0 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,300 | -4.2 | .0 |
| TRADE | 75,900 | 77,000 | 74,400 | -1.4 | 2.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,500 | 18,800 | 18,500 | -1.6 | .0 |
| Durable Goods | 8,400 | 8,700 | 8,500 | -3.4 | -1.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,100 | 10,100 | 10,000 | .0 | 1.0 |
| Retail Trade | 57,400 | 58,200 | 55,900 | -1.4 | 2.7 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,100 | 9,800 | 9,700 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| Food Stores | 8,900 | 8,700 | 8,400 | 2.3 | 6.0 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,500 | 16,500 | 16,100 | .0 | 2.5 |
| Finance | 10,900 | 11,000 | 10,600 | -.9 | 2.8 |
| Depository Institutions | 6,100 | 6,100 | 5,800 | .0 | 5.2 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | .0 | .0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | .0 | 2.6 |
| SERVICES | 70,100 | 69,800 | 68,700 | .4 | 2.0 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 9,200 | 10,300 | 9,100 | -10.7 | 1.1 |
| Personal and Business | 8,500 | 8,100 | 8,200 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Medical and Health Services | 26,500 | 26,500 | 25,900 | .0 | 2.3 |
| Hospitals | 12,200 | 12,200 | 11,800 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,300 | 14,400 | 14,100 | -.7 | 1.4 |
| Educational Services | 5,200 | 3,900 | 5,000 | 33.3 | 4.0 |
| Social Services | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 | .0 | .0 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,200 | .0 | 1.2 |
| GOVERNMENT | 60,000 | 56,500 | 60,300 | 6.2 | -.5 |
| Federal | 11,500 | 11,300 | 11,400 | 1.8 | .9 |
| State | 15,500 | 15,700 | 16,300 | -1.3 | -4.9 |
| State Education | 6,700 | 5,900 | 7,000 | 13.6 | -4.3 |
| Local | 33,000 | 29,500 | 32,600 | 11.9 | 1.2 |
| Local Education | 18,300 | 13,600 | 18,100 | 34.6 | 1.1 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

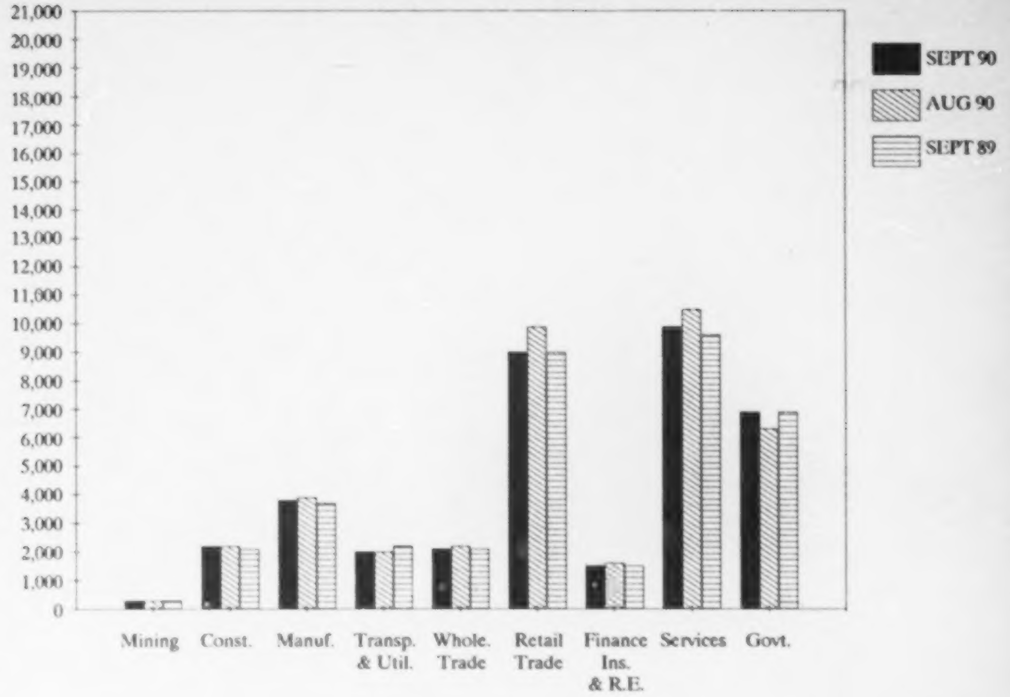


| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 74,100 | 73,700 | 71,600 | .5 | 3.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 12,300 | 12,600 | 11,800 | -2.4 | 4.2 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,500 | -2.6 | 5.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,500 | 8,700 | 8,200 | -2.3 | 3.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 61,800 | 61,100 | 59,800 | 1.1 | 3.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,100 | 5,100 | 5,100 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 21,200 | 21,000 | 19,800 | 1.0 | 7.1 |
| Wholesale | 6,300 | 6,400 | 5,800 | -1.6 | 8.6 |
| Retail | 14,900 | 14,600 | 14,000 | 2.1 | 6.4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 7,800 | 7,900 | 7,500 | -1.3 | 4.0 |
| SERVICES | 19,500 | 19,600 | 19,400 | -.5 | .5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,200 | 7,500 | 8,000 | 9.3 | 2.5 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,700 | 38,900 | 37,400 | -3.1 | .8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,300 | 6,400 | 6,100 | -1.6 | 3.3 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | .0 | 4.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,800 | 3,900 | 3,700 | -2.6 | 2.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,400 | 32,500 | 31,300 | -3.4 | .3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,200 | .0 | -9.1 |
| TRADE | 11,100 | 12,100 | 11,100 | -8.3 | .0 |
| Wholesale | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,100 | -4.5 | .0 |
| Retail | 9,000 | 9,900 | 9,000 | -9.1 | .0 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,500 | -6.3 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 9,900 | 10,500 | 9,600 | -5.7 | 3.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,900 | 6,300 | 6,900 | 9.5 | .0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| Total Private | 186,100 | 188,800 | 183,000 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 33.0 |
| Mining | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,300 | 45.0 | 44.8 | 43.3 |
| Construction | 9,700 | 10,100 | 9,600 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.7 |
| Manufacturing | 24,700 | 25,100 | 24,100 | 42.0 | 40.7 | 42.1 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,500 | 11,200 | 11,400 | 39.2 | 39.2 | 37.7 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 66,000 | 67,700 | 65,100 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 30.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,400 | 12,500 | 12,100 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 35.4 |
| Services | 59,500 | 59,800 | 58,400 | 29.5 | 29.8 | 28.9 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990 | Aug 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| Total Private | $271.44 | $266.85 | $254.76 | $7.80 | $7.78 | $7.72 |
| Mining | 555.75 | 539.84 | 534.32 | 12.35 | 12.05 | 12.34 |
| Construction | 418.77 | 411.70 | 409.07 | 9.90 | 9.71 | 9.58 |
| Manufacturing | 355.74 | 341.47 | 355.32 | 8.47 | 8.39 | 8.44 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 442.18 | 446.10 | 420.36 | 11.28 | 11.38 | 11.15 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 212.38 | 209.52 | 189.35 | 6.21 | 6.33 | 6.27 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 299.67 | 295.66 | 277.18 | 8.21 | 8.19 | 7.83 |
| Services | 227.15 | 224.99 | 211.84 | 7.70 | 7.55 | 7.33 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 6,300 | 6,400 | 5,900 | 42.7 | 39.5 | 46.5 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 38.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $380.46 | $346.42 | $397.58 | $8.91 | $8.77 | $8.55 |
| Rapid City MSA | 389.34 | 384.29 | 344.04 | 9.45 | 9.26 | 8.89 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| Male | 471 | 613 | 1,183 |
| Female | 565 | 907 | 175 |
| Race, Total | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| White | 896 | 1,147 | 1,183 |
| Nonwhite | 140 | 373 | 175 |
| Age, Total | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| Under 45 | 739 | 1,043 | 990 |
| Over 45 | 297 | 477 | 368 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| Mining | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| Construction | 85 | 92 | 82 |
| Manufacturing | 269 | 257 | 528 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 47 | 58 | 49 |
| Trade | 233 | 338 | 293 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 50 | 67 | 42 |
| Services | 278 | 581 | 278 |
| Government | 69 | 120 | 75 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| Professional & Managerial | 236 | 404 | 254 |
| Clerical and Sales | 256 | 400 | 309 |
| Services | 132 | 262 | 124 |
| Processing | 27 | 41 | 30 |
| Machine Trade | 46 | 57 | 50 |
| Benchwork | 148 | 137 | 338 |
| Structural Work | 130 | 117 | 135 |
| Other | 61 | 102 | 118 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,036 | 1,520 | 1,358 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 204 | 208 | 196 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 153 | 172 | 179 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 420 | 824 | 594 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 259 | 316 | 389 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Month | Last Year |
| Unmployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 991 | 1,063 | 938 | -6.8 | 5.7 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 4,443 | 7,904 | 5,780 | -43.8 | -23.1 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $349,947 | $652,598 | $531,515 | -46.4 | -34.2 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $46,426,495 | $46,703,105 | $43,622,629 | -0.6 | 6.4 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 7,739 | 9,744 | 9,598 | -20.6 | -19.4 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 5,970 | 6,076 | 6,510 | -1.7 | -8.3 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 12,076 | 11,357 | 13,335 | 6.3 | -9.4 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | September 1990 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $88,619 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## From the Division of Labor and Management

A policeman was on duty at a jail where a woman was serving a portion of a sentence for driving without a license. The woman's son resented the policeman and threatened him. The policeman did not have any contact with the woman's son other than as a police officer.

Later, the policeman was on a one week vacation, and away from home. The policeman's family returned home, and the policeman remained for another night. The policeman spent the night sleeping in his car. During the night, the mother and her son approached the policeman's car. While the policeman slept, the mother opened the car door, and her son reached in and stabbed the policeman in the heart. The policeman died of the stab wounds.

The policeman's widow filed a claim for worker's compensation. South Dakota Worker's Compensation Law provides for coverage for injuries "arising out of and in the course of employment." The insurance company defended the claim on the basis that the injury resulting in death did not occur in the course of employment. The policeman was on vacation.

Was the policeman's death compensable under South Dakota worker's compensation?

The Supreme Court observed that the injury occurred at a time later than when it arose. The actual occurrence was merely a culmination of something that had been arising for quite some time. The policeman's death was triggered by his performance of his duties.

The court noted that an injury arises in the course of employment whenever the work envelops the victim with a danger which follows him when he leaves the course of his employment. When that is the case, the accident has its origin in the course of employment, and that fact may remain decisive, not withstanding, that the policeman's death happened after he left the physical ambit of his employment.

The court went on to explain that this incident was like a time bomb which was fueled by the various arrests, contacts, and jailing of the youth's mother. The time bomb exploded when the decedent was on vacation. There were specific incidents which precipitated the attack. The court found the policeman's death to be compensable under the South Dakota Worker's Compensation Law.

**South Dakota**

# Labor Bulletin

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## Labor Surplus Areas Announced

The U.S. Department of Labor recently announced the designation of Labor Surplus Areas. Those South Dakota areas so designated were Buffalo, Corson, Dewey and Shannon counties. To be designated as a labor surplus area, a county must have an average unemployment rate which is at least 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years. The qualifying unemployment rate for October 1, 1990 through September 30, 1991 classification as a labor surplus area is 6.6 percent.

### Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Sept. 1990 | Aug. 1990 | Sept. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Month |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 132.7 | 131.6 | 125.0 | 0.8 | 6.2 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 110.7 | 110.4 | 108.2 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $151,242 | $149,643 | $147,052 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,135 | 1,142 | 1,263 | -0.6 | -10.1 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 0.00 | -4.76 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

October 1990 Published November 1990

## South Dakota's new business activity in 1989

In 1989, there were 1,681 new businesses in South Dakota. These new businesses accounted for nearly eight percent of all businesses within the state. These new businesses also provided employment for approximately 4,763 workers in 1989.

Meanwhile, there were 1,176 firms which were no longer in business (or business "deaths") in 1989. The loss of these firms meant a corresponding employment loss of 1,765.

But even when these business deaths are subtracted from business births, 1989 brought a net increase of 505 firms to the state. The net change in employment was an increase of 2,998. Both the net increase of firms and the net change of employment are up from 1988 increases.

This information is based on South Dakota Department of Labor files of employers covered by South Dakota Unemployment Insurance laws. A business birth, a new business, occurs when a business first becomes liable under Unemployment Insurance laws. A business death occurs when a business is no longer liable under these laws.

The data base of South Dakota's businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance captures information on approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers. While this information base does not reflect all new business activity, in that it does not include those businesses not covered by Unemployment Insurance, it is a helpful guide in measuring South Dakota's economy.

In South Dakota, most new businesses do remain in business and prosper. A good measure of the lasting effect of these businesses on the state's economy is to track them for a period of time to determine their survival rates and employment growth. Using data on births and deaths of businesses, survival rates for businesses in each of the major industries can be determined.

Business birth and death information has been collected since 1983 in South Dakota. Since this time, South Dakota's business births and deaths have always resulted in net employment increases.

A business is considered to have survived if it is still in operation two years after opening. Of those new businesses in 1983, 58 percent were still in business in 1985. From 1984 to 1986, the survival rate was 69 percent. And of those new businesses in 1985, 85 percent were still in business in 1987. The percentage of business births in 1986 which were still in business in 1988 in South Dakota was also 85 percent. The percentage of business births in 1987 that were still in business in 1989 was 86 percent.

Over three-fourths of the 66 counties in South Dakota noted a net increase in the number of business births over business deaths in 1989. In eleven of these counties, the net increase was 10 or more additional businesses. Counties with net business births over 10 were: Beadle, 15; Brown, 25; Charles Mix, 11; Codington, 18; Fall River, 11; Lawrence, 26; Meade, 19; Minnehaha, 122; Pennington, 77; Union, 25; and Yankton, 19. Twelve South Dakota counties had the number of business deaths exceed the number of business births in 1989.

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The services industry accounted for both the largest net increase in the number of firms as well as the largest net change in employment. There were 137 more business births in the services industry than there were business deaths in 1989. These businesses provided jobs to 966 employees.

The retail industry added the second highest number of employees among all new businesses in 1989, with a net increase of 955 employees.

**South Dakota**
**Business Births and Deaths**
**1989**

| | Births | | Deaths | | Net Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Industry Group | Firms | Emp. | Firms | Emp. | Firms | Emp. |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries | 48 | 91 | 17 | 11 | 31 | 80 |
| Mining | 6 | 34 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 26 |
| Construction | 265 | 488 | 153 | 53 | 112 | 435 |
| Manufacturing | 79 | 382 | 34 | 95 | 45 | 287 |
| Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities | 113 | 190 | 79 | 153 | 34 | 37 |
| Wholesale Trade | 150 | 214 | 119 | 102 | 31 | 112 |
| Retail Trade | 423 | 1,699 | 327 | 744 | 96 | 955 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 100 | 162 | 84 | 62 | 16 | 100 |
| Services | 497 | 1,503 | 360 | 537 | 137 | 966 |
| Total Private Ownership | 1,681 | 4,763 | 1,176 | 1,765 | 505 | 2,998 |

Data on business births, deaths and survival rates is just one of the types of information included in the 1989 Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication. In addition to this type of information, the Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance publication also provides information on average employment, average weekly wages and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state, using 1989 data. Data on labor turnover (accessions and separations) is also included. It also contains a historical summary, covering the years 1985 through 1988. Additional information in the publication shows the size of business by industry.

Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance is published by the Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor. If you would like to obtain a copy of the 1989 edition of this publication, please contact us at the address below.

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

## South Dakota's labor market in October

Nonfarm employment increased to 285,200 in October 1990, up from both month-ago and year-ago levels. An increase of 2,400 jobs was noted over September levels, while the increase from year-ago levels was 5,900.

All the private nonfarm industries showed job growth while government declined by 100 jobs over the year. The retail trade industry added 2,500 jobs from year-ago employment levels, which may be partially attributed to the preparation for and the grand openings of a new chain of department stores in South Dakota. The general merchandise stores sector experienced a job gain of 800 jobs over the year. Gambling, with its effect to draw business to retail firms, has also contributed to growth in this industry. This impact is especially visible in the eating and drinking establishment division, which experienced job growth of 700 over the year.

The services industry closely followed the retail trade industry, with job growth of 2,100 jobs over year-ago employment levels. Job growth was distributed in all divisions of this industry. Medical and health services captured 700 of the 2,100 job increase; hotels, motels and amusements, educational services, and personal and business services, each captured 300 jobs; social services, 100 jobs; and the remaining 400 jobs were noted throughout various miscellaneous sectors.

The transportation/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and manufacturing industries each added 400 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Most of the job increase in the transportation/public utilities industry was in the trucking and warehousing division. The finance/insurance/real estate industry noted most of its job growth in depository institutions; and the manufacturing industry job growth was split between the durable and nondurable goods divisions.

## Month-to-month employment changes

Total nonfarm employment from September to October 1990 increased by 2,400 jobs (or 0.8 percent). The seasonal employment increase in government, specifically in state and local education, was caused by the addition of work study students and support staff to October payrolls. This large increase of 3,000 jobs offset the seasonal employment decrease in the private industry groups.

The addition of 300 jobs in the sector of poultry processing in the manufacturing industry was offset by relatively small decreases throughout the other divisions in this industry. The addition of temporary personnel in the poultry processing sector for the harvesting of poultry is a traditional seasonal increase, with consumer demand for ducks, geese, and turkeys increasing during the holiday season. But taken in total with decreases in other manufacturing divisions, overall this industry showed no employment gain or loss over the month.

The 600 job increase in the general merchandise and accessory stores division of retail trade was offset somewhat by the seasonal job decrease in the tourism-related divisions, for a net decrease of 200 jobs in retail trade. The job increase in the general merchandise and accessory stores division was impacted by the openings of the new chain of department stores in South Dakota. Another contributing factor to the increase in this division was the addition of temporary personnel in anticipation of holiday shoppers.

The services industry posted a 200 job decrease over the month. The impact of seasonal declines in this industry (such as in the division of hotels, motels and amusements which lost 1,000 jobs) would have been even greater had it not been for the seasonal increase of 500 jobs in the educational services division.

The transportation and public utilities industry posted job growth of 200 over the month. All of this employment increase was in the division of trucking and warehousing.

The construction industry lost 300 jobs over the month and is starting its traditional seasonal decline. The sectors of highway and street and building construction combined lost 100 jobs; and the special trade contractors sector lost 200 jobs.

The South Dakota labor force in October 1990 was 361,500 with 348,600 South Dakotans employed and 12,900 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.6 percent, a slight increase from the September rate of 3.4 percent.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | October 1990 (1) | | | | October 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 125,020,000 | 118,299,000 | 6,722,000 | 5.4(3) | 124,416,000 | 118,194,000 | 6,222,000 | 5.0 |
| South Dakota | 361,500 | 348,600 | 12,900 | 3.6 | 366,500 | 352,500 | 14,000 | 3.8 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 74,559 | 72,676 | 1,883 | 2.5 | 74,609 | 72,434 | 2,175 | 2.9 |
| Rapid City MSA | 39,378 | 37,717 | 1,661 | 4.2 | 40,055 | 38,450 | 1,605 | 4.0 |
| Aurora | 1,548 | 1,475 | 73 | 4.7 | 1,422 | 1,405 | 17 | 1.2 |
| Beadle | 9,442 | 8,927 | 515 | 5.5 | 9,229 | 8,828 | 401 | 4.3 |
| Bennett | 1,606 | 1,561 | 45 | 2.8 | 1,680 | 1,622 | 58 | 3.5 |
| Bon Homme | 3,587 | 3,508 | 79 | 2.2 | 3,554 | 3,528 | 26 | .7 |
| Brookings | 15,260 | 14,625 | 635 | 4.2 | 15,429 | 14,694 | 735 | 4.8 |
| Brown | 19,636 | 18,778 | 858 | 4.4 | 20,240 | 18,803 | 1,437 | 7.1 |
| Brule | 2,875 | 2,843 | 32 | 1.1 | 2,850 | 2,797 | 53 | 1.9 |
| Buffalo | 433 | 394 | 39 | 9.0 | 472 | 429 | 43 | 9.1 |
| Butte | 3,620 | 3,332 | 288 | 8.0 | 3,559 | 3,372 | 187 | 5.3 |
| Campbell | 1,087 | 1,069 | 18 | 1.7 | 1,181 | 1,140 | 41 | 3.5 |
| Charles Mix | 3,791 | 3,712 | 79 | 2.1 | 4,008 | 3,816 | 192 | 4.8 |
| Clark | 2,015 | 1,929 | 86 | 4.3 | 2,054 | 1,922 | 132 | 6.4 |
| Clay | 7,442 | 7,049 | 393 | 5.3 | 7,233 | 6,978 | 255 | 3.5 |
| Codington | 12,572 | 11,937 | 635 | 5.1 | 12,704 | 12,002 | 702 | 5.5 |
| Corson | 1,583 | 1,367 | 216 | 13.6 | 1,590 | 1,453 | 137 | 8.6 |
| Custer | 3,690 | 3,590 | 100 | 2.7 | 3,564 | 3,468 | 96 | 2.7 |
| Davison | 9,217 | 9,033 | 184 | 2.0 | 9,722 | 9,491 | 231 | 2.4 |
| Day | 3,275 | 3,159 | 116 | 3.5 | 3,533 | 3,379 | 154 | 4.4 |
| Deuel | 2,375 | 2,248 | 127 | 5.3 | 2,341 | 2,276 | 65 | 2.8 |
| Dewey | 2,044 | 1,919 | 125 | 6.1 | 2,368 | 2,200 | 168 | 7.1 |
| Douglas | 1,602 | 1,577 | 25 | 1.6 | 1,746 | 1,681 | 65 | 3.7 |
| Edmunds | 1,989 | 1,950 | 39 | 2.0 | 2,206 | 2,112 | 94 | 4.3 |
| Fall River | 3,397 | 3,247 | 150 | 4.4 | 3,522 | 3,349 | 173 | 4.9 |
| Faulk | 1,232 | 1,207 | 25 | 2.0 | 1,376 | 1,364 | 12 | .9 |
| Grant | 4,168 | 3,986 | 182 | 4.4 | 4,377 | 4,254 | 123 | 2.8 |
| Gregory | 2,298 | 2,241 | 57 | 2.5 | 2,505 | 2,426 | 79 | 3.2 |
| Haakon | 1,157 | 1,134 | 23 | 2.0 | 1,251 | 1,198 | 53 | 4.2 |
| Hamlin | 2,598 | 2,491 | 107 | 4.1 | 2,493 | 2,435 | 58 | 2.3 |
| Hand | 1,947 | 1,924 | 23 | 1.2 | 2,126 | 2,090 | 36 | 1.7 |
| Hanson | 1,475 | 1,418 | 57 | 3.9 | 1,613 | 1,591 | 22 | 1.4 |
| Harding | 799 | 783 | 16 | 2.0 | 865 | 855 | 10 | 1.2 |
| Hughes | 8,332 | 8,162 | 170 | 2.0 | 8,453 | 8,189 | 264 | 3.1 |
| Hutchinson | 4,156 | 4,090 | 66 | 1.6 | 4,356 | 4,289 | 67 | 1.5 |
| Hyde | 849 | 833 | 16 | 1.9 | 970 | 960 | 10 | 1.0 |
| Jackson | 1,791 | 1,730 | 61 | 3.4 | 1,637 | 1,599 | 38 | 2.3 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | October 1990 (1) | | | | October 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,186 | 1,157 | 29 | 2.4 | 1,277 | 1,222 | 55 | 4.3 |
| Jones | 709 | 657 | 52 | 7.3 | 739 | 667 | 72 | 9.7 |
| Kingsbury | 2,704 | 2,597 | 107 | 4.0 | 2,897 | 2,849 | 48 | 1.7 |
| Lake | 5,086 | 4,957 | 129 | 2.5 | 5,418 | 5,168 | 250 | 4.6 |
| Lawrence | 12,284 | 11,821 | 463 | 3.8 | 11,572 | 10,935 | 637 | 5.5 |
| Lincoln | 7,194 | 7,044 | 150 | 2.1 | 7,525 | 7,357 | 168 | 2.2 |
| Lyman | 1,557 | 1,489 | 68 | 4.4 | 1,683 | 1,565 | 118 | 7.0 |
| McCook | 2,795 | 2,716 | 79 | 2.8 | 2,969 | 2,914 | 55 | 1.9 |
| McPherson | 1,539 | 1,498 | 41 | 2.7 | 1,532 | 1,491 | 41 | 2.7 |
| Marshall | 2,215 | 2,149 | 66 | 3.0 | 2,555 | 2,365 | 190 | 7.4 |
| Meade | 9,962 | 9,429 | 533 | 5.4 | 9,102 | 8,722 | 380 | 4.2 |
| Mellette | 830 | 780 | 50 | 6.0 | 851 | 822 | 29 | 3.4 |
| Miner | 1,550 | 1,486 | 64 | 4.1 | 1,657 | 1,614 | 43 | 2.6 |
| Minnehaha | 74,559 | 72,676 | 1,883 | 2.5 | 74,609 | 72,434 | 2,175 | 2.9 |
| Moody | 3,158 | 3,119 | 39 | 1.2 | 3,476 | 3,281 | 195 | 5.6 |
| Pennington | 39,378 | 37,717 | 1,661 | 4.2 | 40,055 | 38,450 | 1,605 | 4.0 |
| Perkins | 2,482 | 2,439 | 43 | 1.7 | 2,483 | 2,459 | 24 | 1.0 |
| Potter | 1,450 | 1,398 | 52 | 3.6 | 1,505 | 1,483 | 22 | 1.5 |
| Roberts | 4,844 | 4,615 | 229 | 4.7 | 5,077 | 4,887 | 190 | 3.7 |
| Sanborn | 1,106 | 1,054 | 52 | 4.7 | 1,101 | 1,070 | 31 | 2.8 |
| Shannon | 2,458 | 2,304 | 154 | 6.3 | 2,270 | 2,071 | 199 | 8.8 |
| Spink | 3,604 | 3,518 | 86 | 2.4 | 3,703 | 3,612 | 91 | 2.5 |
| Stanley | 1,385 | 1,331 | 54 | 3.9 | 1,523 | 1,463 | 60 | 3.9 |
| Sully | 765 | 745 | 20 | 2.6 | 832 | 820 | 12 | 1.4 |
| Todd | 3,009 | 2,793 | 216 | 7.2 | 2,969 | 2,762 | 207 | 7.0 |
| Tripp | 3,243 | 3,166 | 77 | 2.4 | 3,591 | 3,529 | 62 | 1.7 |
| Turner | 4,137 | 4,060 | 77 | 1.9 | 4,383 | 4,280 | 103 | 2.3 |
| Union | 6,457 | 6,146 | 311 | 4.8 | 5,418 | 5,108 | 310 | 5.7 |
| Walworth | 2,877 | 2,813 | 64 | 2.2 | 3,024 | 2,921 | 103 | 3.4 |
| Yankton | 10,825 | 10,528 | 297 | 2.7 | 11,275 | 11,013 | 262 | 2.3 |
| Ziebach | 1,214 | 1,144 | 70 | 5.8 | 1,187 | 1,125 | 62 | 5.2 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

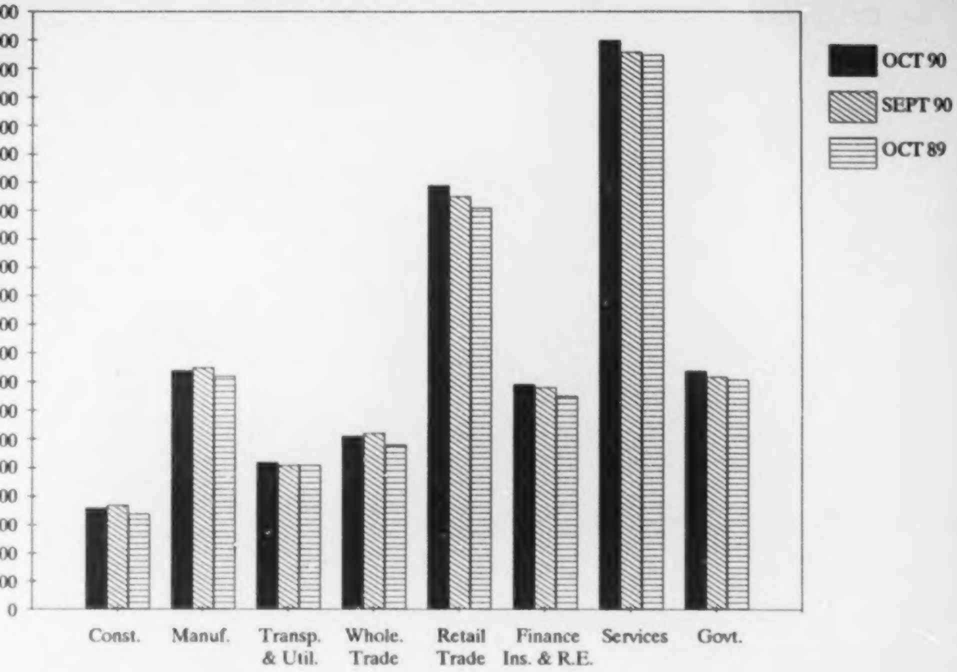
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

|  | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Percent Change From |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  | Last Month | Last Year |
| TOTAL | 285,200 | 282,800 | 279,300 | .8 | 2.1 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 222,400 | 223,000 | 216,400 | -.3 | 2.8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 46,600 | 46,900 | 46,100 | -.6 | 1.1 |
| MINING | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 11,600 | 11,900 | 11,500 | -2.5 | .9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 32,300 | 32,300 | 31,900 | .0 | 1.3 |
| Durable Goods | 18,100 | 18,200 | 17,900 | -.5 | 1.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,500 | 10,500 | 10,500 | .0 | .0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 14,200 | 14,100 | 14,000 | .7 | 1.4 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,500 | 7,400 | 7,600 | 1.4 | -1.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3,100 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 238,600 | 235,900 | 233,200 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,900 | 13,700 | 13,500 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Transportation | 8,400 | 8,200 | 8,100 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,100 | .0 | 3.2 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 75,800 | 76,000 | 73,200 | -.3 | 3.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,400 | 18,400 | 18,300 | .0 | .5 |
| Durable Goods | 8,400 | 8,500 | 8,400 | -1.2 | .0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,000 | 9,900 | 9,900 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Retail Trade | 57,400 | 57,600 | 54,900 | -.3 | 4.6 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,800 | 10,100 | 9,800 | 6.9 | 10.2 |
| Food Stores | 9,000 | 8,900 | 8,600 | 1.1 | 4.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,400 | 16,500 | 16,000 | -.6 | 2.5 |
| Finance | 10,900 | 10,900 | 10,600 | .0 | 2.8 |
| Depository Institutions | 6,000 | 6,100 | 5,800 | -1.6 | 3.4 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,200 | .0 | .0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,900 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 69,700 | 69,900 | 67,600 | -.3 | 3.1 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 8,200 | 9,200 | 7,900 | -10.9 | 3.8 |
| Personal and Business | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,200 | 1.2 | 3.7 |
| Medical and Health Services | 26,500 | 26,400 | 25,800 | .4 | 2.7 |
| Hospitals | 12,200 | 12,200 | 11,800 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,300 | 14,300 | 13,900 | .0 | 2.9 |
| Educational Services | 5,800 | 5,200 | 5,500 | 11.5 | 5.5 |
| Social Services | 5,300 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 | .0 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 62,800 | 59,800 | 62,900 | 5.0 | -.2 |
| Federal | 11,300 | 11,400 | 11,500 | -.9 | -1.7 |
| State | 16,900 | 15,500 | 17,100 | 9.0 | -1.2 |
| State Education | 8,400 | 6,700 | 8,400 | 25.4 | .0 |
| Local | 34,600 | 32,900 | 34,300 | 5.2 | .9 |
| Local Education | 20,400 | 18,300 | 20,200 | 11.5 | 1.0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

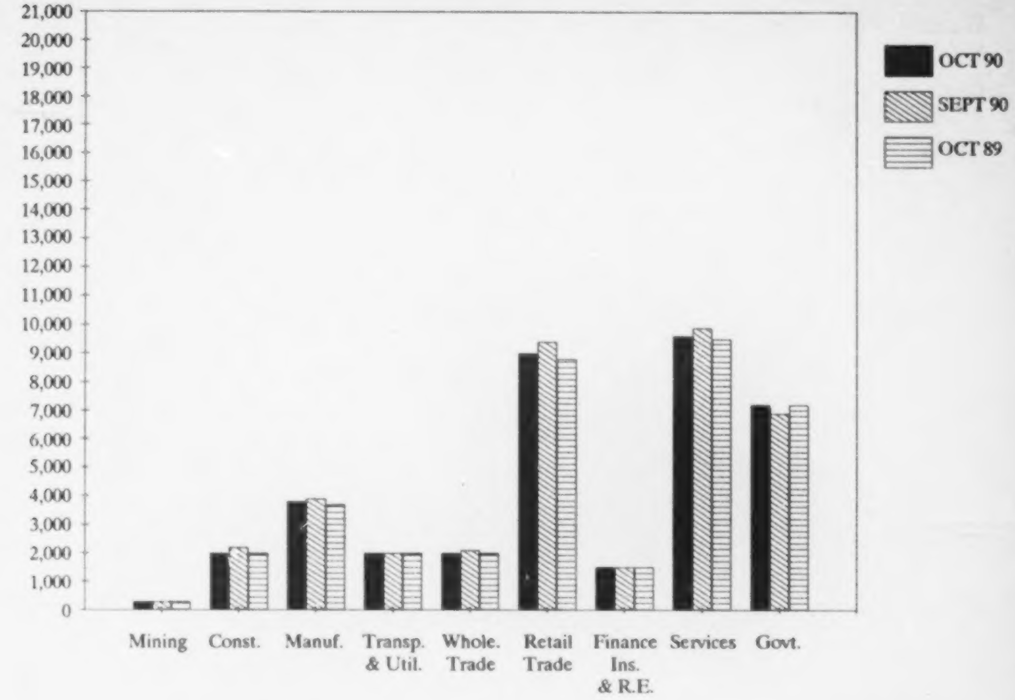


| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 74,600 | 73,600 | 71,800 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 12,100 | 12,200 | 11,700 | -.8 | 3.4 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,400 | -2.7 | 5.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,400 | 8,500 | 8,200 | -1.2 | 2.4 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 62,500 | 61,400 | 60,100 | 1.8 | 4.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,200 | 5,100 | 5,100 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| TRADE | 21,000 | 20,700 | 19,900 | 1.4 | 5.5 |
| Wholesale | 6,100 | 6,200 | 5,800 | -1.6 | 5.2 |
| Retail | 14,900 | 14,500 | 14,100 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 7,900 | 7,800 | 7,500 | 1.3 | 5.3 |
| SERVICES | 20,000 | 19,600 | 19,500 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,400 | 8,200 | 8,100 | 2.4 | 3.7 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,400 | 38,200 | 37,000 | -2.1 | 1.1 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,100 | 6,400 | 6,000 | -4.7 | 1.7 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,000 | 2,200 | 2,000 | -9.1 | .0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,800 | 3,900 | 3,700 | -2.6 | 2.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,300 | 31,800 | 31,000 | -1.6 | 1.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 11,000 | 11,500 | 10,800 | -4.3 | 1.9 |
| Wholesale | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,000 | -4.8 | .0 |
| Retail | 9,000 | 9,400 | 8,800 | -4.3 | 2.3 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 9,600 | 9,900 | 9,500 | -3.0 | 1.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,200 | 6,900 | 7,200 | 4.3 | .0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 |
| Total Private | 184,000 | 186,500 | 180,600 | 33.6 | 33.9 | 33.3 |
| Mining | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 44.1 | 45.6 | 43.4 |
| Construction | 9,500 | 9,800 | 9,500 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.6 |
| Manufacturing | 24,300 | 24,600 | 24,100 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 42.1 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,700 | 11,600 | 11,300 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 38.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 66,400 | 66,600 | 64,100 | 31.3 | 31.5 | 30.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,100 | 35.6 | 36.4 | 36.8 |
| Services | 57,500 | 59,300 | 57,200 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 28.9 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 |
| Total Private | $270.14 | $270.86 | $257.41 | $8.04 | $7.99 | $7.73 |
| Mining | 546.40 | 564.98 | 532.52 | 12.39 | 12.39 | 12.27 |
| Construction | 415.23 | 408.66 | 410.24 | 9.91 | 9.73 | 9.63 |
| Manufacturing | 359.52 | 360.40 | 353.22 | 8.56 | 8.50 | 8.39 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 445.81 | 453.89 | 431.55 | 11.49 | 11.52 | 11.18 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 206.89 | 206.96 | 193.37 | 6.61 | 6.57 | 6.34 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 298.33 | 298.12 | 283.73 | 8.38 | 8.19 | 7.71 |
| Services | 228.25 | 229.10 | 211.84 | 7.79 | 7.74 | 7.33 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,900 | 6,300 | 5,900 | 45.0 | 43.3 | 44.7 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,800 | 42.0 | 41.4 | 39.5 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $395.10 | $379.31 | $379.50 | $8.78 | $8.76 | $8.49 |
| Rapid City MSA | 395.64 | 389.16 | 363.40 | 9.42 | 9.40 | 9.20 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| Male | 627 | 471 | 548 |
| Female | 579 | 565 | 809 |
| Race, Total | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| White | 1,035 | 896 | 1,185 |
| Nonwhite | 171 | 140 | 172 |
| Age, Total | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| Under 45 | 891 | 739 | 965 |
| Over 45 | 315 | 297 | 392 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| Mining | 17 | 5 | 20 |
| Construction | 96 | 85 | 75 |
| Manufacturing | 394 | 269 | 555 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 41 | 47 | 38 |
| Trade | 262 | 233 | 263 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 45 | 50 | 58 |
| Services | 275 | 278 | 278 |
| Government | 76 | 69 | 70 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| Professional & Managerial | 242 | 236 | 252 |
| Clerical and Sales | 272 | 256 | 277 |
| Services | 158 | 132 | 131 |
| Processing | 107 | 27 | 29 |
| Machine Trade | 52 | 46 | 52 |
| Benchwork | 112 | 148 | 360 |
| Structural Work | 166 | 130 | 157 |
| Other | 97 | 61 | 99 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,206 | 1,036 | 1,357 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 285 | 204 | 249 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 241 | 153 | 162 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 383 | 420 | 565 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 297 | 259 | 381 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,455 | 991 | 1,021 | 46.8 | 42.5 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 5,820 | 4,443 | 5,358 | 31.0 | 8.6 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $354,811 | $349,947 | $488,136 | 1.4 | -27.3 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,192,142 | $46,426,495 | $44,290,428 | 1.6 | 6.6 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 6,092 | 7,739 | 6,278 | -21.3 | -3.0 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 4,691 | 5,970 | 5,078 | -21.4 | -7.6 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 10,998 | 12,076 | 11,329 | -8.9 | -2.9 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | October 1990 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $128,234 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## TJTC extended

Congress has extended for 15 months a federal income tax credit for private employers who hire workers from target groups.

The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program was re-authorized for a period retroactive from October 1, 1990, through December 31, 1991.

TJTC provides federal tax credits to employers who hire certain workers who traditionally have the most difficulty finding jobs. The targeted groups include people with disabilities, young people from low-income families, welfare clients, low-income ex-felons and low-income Vietnam era veterans.

The maximum allowable tax credit is $2,400 per targeted worker.

"Over the past year, 2,452 South Dakota workers were certified for the tax credit and hired, representing a potential tax savings to private employers of more than $5.8 million," said state Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck.

Job Service of South Dakota offices will determine worker eligibility and provide vouchers to employers for claiming the tax credits. Employers must submit a written request for certifications from Job Service on or before the day the new employees begin work.

For more information on the TJTC program, contact a local Job Service office or call the South Dakota Department of Labor at 1-800-592-1881.

*South Dakota*
**Labor Bulletin**

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Oct. 1990 | Sept. 1990 | Oct. 1989 | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Month | Last Year |
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 133.5 | 132.7 | 125.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 110.4 | 109.4 | 108.1 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $152,318 | $152,126 | $145,240 | 0.1 | 4.9 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,041 | 1,107 | 1,423 | -6.0 | -26.8 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 0.00 | -4.76 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

S7355-1 A

# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

November 1990 Published December 1990

## Not all 9:00 to 5:00

Approximately 78,000 people in South Dakota worked part time in 1989. This was 23 percent of all employed South Dakotans in 1989.

Part-time workers are defined as those who work one to 34 hours per week. However, beyond that common factor, part-time workers differ a great deal, especially in their reasons for being employed part time.

In 1989, there were 62,000 (or 79 percent) South Dakotans who worked part time by choice. These workers include such people as students, homemakers who work only part time in order to care for their children and semi-retired people who still want to work. Nationally, 77 percent of the 21,703,000 part-time workers did so by choice.

Some workers, however, are not working part time by choice. In 1989, 16,000 South Dakotans worked part time due to economic reasons. These people wanted to work full time, but had to accept part-time employment for economic reasons, or because part-time employment was all that was available.

Economic conditions which lead to part-time rather than full-time employment include decreasing product or service demand, material shortages, the beginning or ending of projects, or slack work periods.

Some employers offer part-time employment to those seeking full-time positions. This also contributes to the number of employees who are working part time for economic reasons. Also, during high demand periods (such as the Christmas season or the tourism season) employers hire additional personnel. Other employers hire part-time workers in order to add shifts or extend store hours.

Females made up approximately 53,000 of the 78,000 part-time workers in South Dakota. Of the total women employed in South Dakota during 1989, 34 percent of those women who worked were working part time. Of those women who worked part time, 45,000 (or 85 percent) females worked part time on a voluntary basis and 9,000 females worked part time for economic reasons.

Males constituted 25,000 of the part-time workers. Of the total men employed in South Dakota during 1989, 13 percent of those men worked part time. Of those men who worked part time, 17,000 (or 68 percent) worked part time voluntarily and 7,000 worked part time for economic reasons.

The difference between the number of women working part time and the number of men working part time reflects the fact that more women than men seek jobs with flexible schedules to accommodate household and childrearing responsibilities.

In addition, more women than men work in the services and retail industry. Because these are two of the larger industries in the state, and also because these industries hire more part-time workers than other industries in the state, it stands to reason that these industries would hire more women than men to meet their demand for part-time workers.

In 1989, 16,000 youth (those between the age of 16 to 19) were employed part time. Although youth made up only 8 percent of the total labor force in 1989, they constituted

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21 percent of all part-time workers. Most of these young part-time workers are high school or college students.

## A historic look at part-time employment in South Dakota

Historically, the number of persons employed part time rose from 71,000 in 1979 to 78,000 in 1989. However, during this same time period, the percentage of part-time employment to total employment remained nearly constant, with proportionate increases in full-time employment as well.

This seems to indicate that several trends are occurring within those components that make up the part-time employment. Youth are one component of part-time employment that have shown a percentage increase in employment. In 1979, 62 percent of those youths working were working part time, in 1989 67 percent of those youths working were working part time. On the flip side, the component of females working part time dipped slightly during this same time period. The percentage of females working part time declined from 36 percent to 34 percent. This decrease may have occurred as a greater percentage of women began to seek full-time positions rather than part-time positions to supplement their income or for career oriented goals. Another component of the part-time labor force is the percent of males working part time. This component remained relatively stable over the past decade, with 13 percent of all males who work being employed on a part-time basis.

Another component of part-time employment is older workers. Even though there is no statewide data available on part-time employment of older workers (those 55 and older), it seems that there is a national trend occurring within this component of the labor force as well. In 1979, there were 3,232,000 people in this age group working at part -time jobs nationally. In 1989, there were 3,929,000 people in this same age category working at part-time jobs. From 1979 to 1989 the percentage of those over 55 years of age who worked part time nationally rose from 23 percent to 26 percent, while the total part-time to total employment ratio remained relatively unchanged at 18 percent during this time period. Among older workers, 86 percent who worked part time did so by choice, while among all workers who worked part time only 77 percent did so by choice in 1989.

Therefore, if South Dakota's older workers are following national trends, this component of the part-time labor force should also be increasing proportionately. Many older workers work in order to supplement retirement and social security benefits; because they are not ready to retire but don't want full-time positions; and because they enjoy the social aspects of work. In addition to these reasons, because of the large number of people in this age category, there are simply more people to work than in the past.

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## 9:00 to 5:00 plus

In this article we will take a look at those people who have two or more jobs and are considered multiple job holders. Although there are no estimates of multiple job holders on the state level, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a special national survey on multiple jobholders in May 1989.

According to this survey more than 7.2 million people in the United States were working more than one job in May 1989. This is an increase of 1.5 million since May 1985. The multiple jobholding rate (the proportion of employed people with two or more jobs) reached 6.2 percent in 1989. This was up from 5.4 percent in 1985 and the 1989 rate was at the highest level in over three decades.

Of those 7.2 million multiple job holders, 3.1 million were women and 4.1 million were men. The highest rates of multiple job holding among both men and women occurred among those in the 35-to 44-year age groups (7.4 and 6.8 percent, respectively). Married men were the most likely to work at more than one job, while married women were less likely to do so than were women without a spouse. Women who were widowed, divorced or separated had a high rate of multiple jobholding, at 7.2 percent.

## Public Administration and Services have high multiple job holding rates

Among the major industry groups, workers whose primary jobs were in public administration and the services industry had the highest multiple job holding rates (8.8 percent and 7.8 percent respectively).

Nearly half of those holding a second job were employed on their second job in the services industry and another one-fourth in retail trade.

About 44 percent of the dual jobholders reported they worked at more than one job in order to meet regular expenses or pay off debts, and 16 percent said they were saving for the future. Another 15 percent said their reason for holding two or more jobs was to gain experience or build up a business.

The reasons given for holding more than one job varied greatly depending on sex and marital status. Single men and women were more likely than other groups to cite saving for the future as their reason for working at more than one job. The majority of widowed, divorced, or separated women cited either the need to meet regular expenses or paying off debts as their reason.

In summary, both part-time jobholders and multiple jobholders continue to be a vital portion of state and national labor markets. In addition to businesses' demand for part-time workers, more workers are working multiple jobs in order to save for a rainy day, increase their buying power, or meet regular budgetary demands.

## South Dakota's labor market in November

In November 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 286,300. This is an increase of 7,700 jobs or (2.8 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

Nearly all industry groups showed employment growth, except mining which remained at the same level as a year ago.

The retail trade and services industries tied for first place in employment growth with the addition of 2,500 jobs each. Job growth in the retail trade industry was experienced in the divisions of: eating and drinking establishment, 1,000 jobs; general merchandise/accessory stores, 600 jobs; food stores, 300 jobs; automotive dealers and gasoline stations, 400 jobs. The remainder of the job growth in retail trade was distributed among the remaining sectors. Job growth in the services industry was experienced in the divisions of: hotels and amusements, 1,000 jobs; medical and health, 800 jobs; educational services, 300 jobs; social services, 100 jobs; agricultural services, 100 jobs; and other services, 200 jobs.

Government experienced job growth of 800 jobs over year-ago employment levels. This job growth was distributed equally between state and local government. The largest portion of the job growth occurring in the state education division may be attributed to the addition of student laborers/work study students. Due to the increased enrollment in South Dakota's colleges and universities, additional faculty and graduate assistants were hired.

The transportation and public utilities industry increased 600 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Five hundred of this increase was in the transportation division.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry gained 500 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The finance division captured 200 of these jobs with the remainder divided among the remaining sectors.

The manufacturing industry posted a job increase of 400 jobs. This increase was split equally between durable and nondurable goods.

The construction industry gained 300 jobs, with the majority of the increase in the special trade contractors sector.

**The Month-to-Month Employment Changes can be found on page 11 of this publication.**

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | November 1990 (1) | | | | November 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 124,821,000 | 117,611,000 | 7,211,000 | 5.8 | 124,664,000 | 118,168,000 | 6,495,000 | 5.2 |
| South Dakota | 356,900 | 344,700 | 12,200 | 3.4 | 360,100 | 345,800 | 14,300 | 4.0 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 74,552 | 72,719 | 1,833 | 2.5 | 75,701 | 73,144 | 2,557 | 3.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 38,721 | 37,484 | 1,237 | 3.2 | 40,138 | 38,700 | 1,438 | 3.6 |
| Aurora | 1,468 | 1,453 | 15 | 1.0 | 1,363 | 1,347 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Beadle | 9,028 | 8,663 | 365 | 4.0 | 8,930 | 8,658 | 272 | 3.0 |
| Bennett | 1,521 | 1,461 | 60 | 3.9 | 1,632 | 1,570 | 62 | 3.8 |
| Bon Homme | 3,332 | 3,300 | 32 | 1.0 | 3,400 | 3,336 | 64 | 1.9 |
| Brookings | 15,130 | 14,484 | 646 | 4.3 | 15,120 | 14,404 | 716 | 4.7 |
| Brown | 20,009 | 19,293 | 716 | 3.6 | 19,865 | 18,587 | 1,278 | 6.4 |
| Brule | 2,815 | 2,734 | 81 | 2.9 | 2,756 | 2,712 | 44 | 1.6 |
| Buffalo | 442 | 408 | 34 | 7.7 | 441 | 414 | 27 | 6.1 |
| Butte | 3,483 | 3,347 | 136 | 3.9 | 3,400 | 3,267 | 133 | 3.9 |
| Campbell | 1,116 | 1,071 | 45 | 4.0 | 1,039 | 1,035 | 4 | .4 |
| Charles Mix | 3,971 | 3,682 | 289 | 7.3 | 3,736 | 3,601 | 135 | 3.6 |
| Clark | 1,877 | 1,775 | 102 | 5.4 | 1,883 | 1,763 | 120 | 6.4 |
| Clay | 7,183 | 6,888 | 295 | 4.1 | 7,182 | 6,905 | 277 | 3.9 |
| Codington | 12,458 | 12,035 | 423 | 3.4 | 12,797 | 11,980 | 817 | 6.4 |
| Corson | 1,619 | 1,379 | 240 | 14.8 | 1,550 | 1,430 | 120 | 7.7 |
| Custer | 3,504 | 3,398 | 106 | 3.0 | 3,356 | 3,247 | 109 | 3.2 |
| Davison | 9,213 | 9,015 | 198 | 2.1 | 9,769 | 9,503 | 266 | 2.7 |
| Day | 3,158 | 3,035 | 123 | 3.9 | 3,318 | 3,178 | 140 | 4.2 |
| Deuel | 2,186 | 2,120 | 66 | 3.0 | 2,239 | 2,104 | 135 | 6.0 |
| Dewey | 2,001 | 1,882 | 119 | 5.9 | 2,183 | 2,052 | 131 | 6.0 |
| Douglas | 1,746 | 1,557 | 189 | 10.8 | 1,627 | 1,558 | 69 | 4.2 |
| Edmunds | 1,953 | 1,906 | 47 | 2.4 | 2,079 | 1,957 | 122 | 5.9 |
| Fall River | 3,170 | 3,019 | 151 | 4.8 | 3,309 | 3,185 | 124 | 3.7 |
| Faulk | 1,183 | 1,106 | 77 | 6.5 | 1,241 | 1,230 | 11 | .9 |
| Grant | 4,017 | 3,894 | 123 | 3.1 | 4,358 | 4,128 | 230 | 5.3 |
| Gregory | 2,342 | 2,253 | 89 | 3.8 | 2,441 | 2,335 | 106 | 4.3 |
| Haakon | 1,162 | 1,143 | 19 | 1.6 | 1,148 | 1,121 | 27 | 2.4 |
| Hamlin | 2,458 | 2,371 | 87 | 3.5 | 2,450 | 2,322 | 128 | 5.2 |
| Hand | 1,812 | 1,793 | 19 | 1.0 | 1,986 | 1,926 | 60 | 3.0 |
| Hanson | 1,385 | 1,336 | 49 | 3.5 | 1,497 | 1,437 | 60 | 4.0 |
| Harding | 822 | 809 | 13 | 1.6 | 786 | 777 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Hughes | 8,356 | 8,180 | 176 | 2.1 | 8,463 | 8,208 | 255 | 3.0 |
| Hutchinson | 4,029 | 3,902 | 127 | 3.2 | 4,168 | 4,033 | 135 | 3.2 |
| Hyde | 820 | 803 | 17 | 2.1 | 957 | 948 | 9 | .9 |
| Jackson | 1,604 | 1,559 | 45 | 2.8 | 1,667 | 1,519 | 148 | 8.9 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | November 1990 (1) | | | | November 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,132 | 1,096 | 36 | 3.2 | 1,148 | 1,135 | 13 | 1.1 |
| Jones | 654 | 624 | 30 | 4.6 | 625 | 585 | 40 | 6.4 |
| Kingsbury | 2,657 | 2,555 | 102 | 3.8 | 2,775 | 2,700 | 75 | 2.7 |
| Lake | 4,964 | 4,766 | 198 | 4.0 | 5,237 | 4,905 | 332 | 6.3 |
| Lawrence | 13,068 | 12,494 | 574 | 4.4 | 11,202 | 10,785 | 417 | 3.7 |
| Lincoln | 7,051 | 6,892 | 159 | 2.3 | 7,471 | 7,218 | 253 | 3.4 |
| Lyman | 1,508 | 1,432 | 76 | 5.0 | 1,569 | 1,507 | 62 | 4.0 |
| McCook | 2,694 | 2,628 | 66 | 2.4 | 2,855 | 2,760 | 95 | 3.3 |
| McPherson | 1,465 | 1,433 | 32 | 2.2 | 1,422 | 1,367 | 55 | 3.9 |
| Marshall | 2,140 | 2,078 | 62 | 2.9 | 2,325 | 2,232 | 93 | 4.0 |
| Meade | 9,852 | 9,495 | 357 | 3.6 | 8,989 | 8,586 | 403 | 4.5 |
| Mellette | 883 | 834 | 49 | 5.5 | 837 | 786 | 51 | 6.1 |
| Miner | 1,525 | 1,497 | 28 | 1.8 | 1,639 | 1,555 | 84 | 5.1 |
| Minnehaha | 74,552 | 72,719 | 1,833 | 2.5 | 75,701 | 73,144 | 2,557 | 3.4 |
| Moody | 2,998 | 2,924 | 74 | 2.5 | 3,241 | 3,135 | 106 | 3.3 |
| Pennington | 38,721 | 37,484 | 1,237 | 3.2 | 40,138 | 38,700 | 1,438 | 3.6 |
| Perkins | 2,239 | 2,184 | 55 | 2.5 | 2,411 | 2,329 | 82 | 3.4 |
| Potter | 1,372 | 1,325 | 47 | 3.4 | 1,447 | 1,398 | 49 | 3.4 |
| Roberts | 4,816 | 4,627 | 189 | 3.9 | 4,926 | 4,642 | 284 | 5.8 |
| Sanborn | 1,118 | 1,076 | 42 | 3.8 | 1,006 | 995 | 11 | 1.1 |
| Shannon | 2,509 | 2,348 | 161 | 6.4 | 2,268 | 2,073 | 195 | 8.6 |
| Spink | 3,662 | 3,547 | 115 | 3.1 | 3,559 | 3,444 | 115 | 3.2 |
| Stanley | 1,326 | 1,275 | 51 | 3.8 | 1,504 | 1,442 | 62 | 4.1 |
| Sully | 714 | 699 | 15 | 2.1 | 742 | 731 | 11 | 1.5 |
| Todd | 2,642 | 2,497 | 145 | 5.5 | 2,916 | 2,719 | 197 | 6.8 |
| Tripp | 3,226 | 3,118 | 108 | 3.3 | 3,362 | 3,302 | 60 | 1.8 |
| Turner | 4,142 | 4,014 | 128 | 3.1 | 4,198 | 4,041 | 157 | 3.7 |
| Union | 6,142 | 5,700 | 442 | 7.2 | 5,307 | 5,010 | 297 | 5.6 |
| Walworth | 2,849 | 2,762 | 87 | 3.1 | 2,916 | 2,836 | 80 | 2.7 |
| Yankton | 10,718 | 10,395 | 323 | 3.0 | 11,079 | 10,882 | 197 | 1.8 |
| Ziebach | 1,155 | 1,096 | 59 | 5.1 | 1,102 | 1,058 | 44 | 4.0 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.7 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

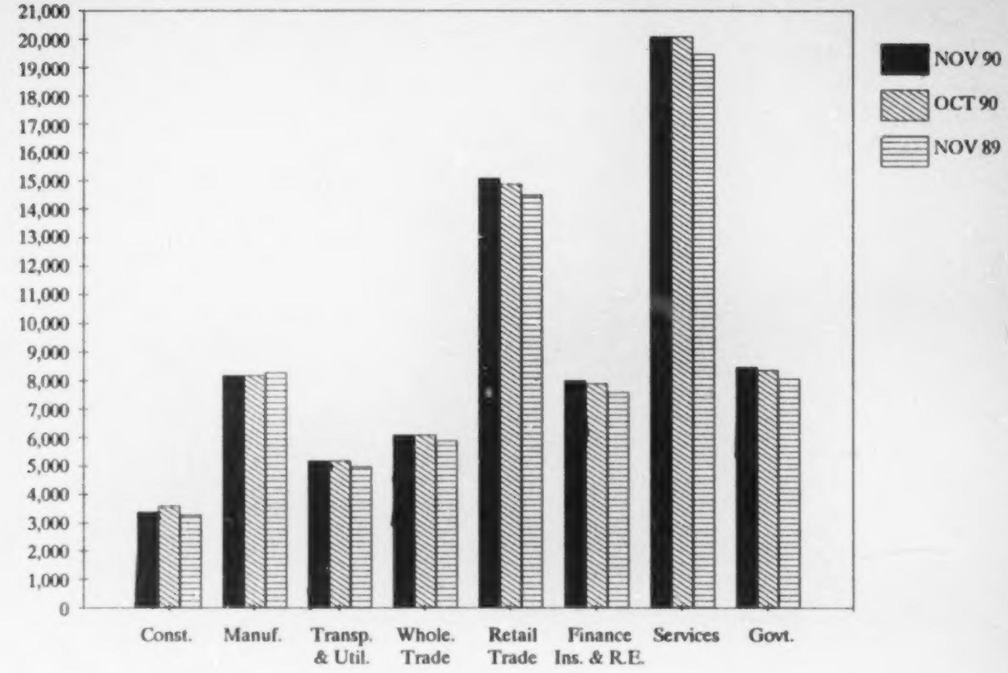
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Month | Last Year |
| TOTAL | 286,300 | 285,800 | 278,600 | .2 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 222,100 | 222,700 | 215,200 | -.3 | 3.2 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 45,800 | 46,300 | 45,100 | -1.1 | 1.6 |
| MINING | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 11,000 | 11,600 | 10,700 | -5.2 | 2.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 32,100 | 32,000 | 31,700 | .3 | 1.3 |
| Durable Goods | 18,100 | 18,100 | 17,900 | .0 | 1.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,500 | -.9 | .0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 14,000 | 13,900 | 13,800 | .7 | 1.4 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,300 | 7,200 | 7,400 | 1.4 | -1.4 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 240,500 | 239,500 | 233,500 | .4 | 3.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 14,000 | 14,000 | 13,400 | .0 | 4.5 |
| Transportation | 8,600 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Communication | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3,100 | -3.1 | .0 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 76,200 | 76,000 | 73,600 | .3 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,600 | 18,400 | 18,500 | 1.1 | .5 |
| Durable Goods | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,600 | 1.2 | -1.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,100 | 10,000 | 9,900 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Retail Trade | 57,600 | 57,600 | 55,100 | .0 | 4.5 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 11,100 | 10,800 | 10,500 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| Food Stores | 9,000 | 9,100 | 8,700 | -1.1 | 3.4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,600 | 16,400 | 16,100 | 1.2 | 3.1 |
| Finance | 11,000 | 10,900 | 10,800 | .9 | 1.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 6,100 | 6,000 | 5,900 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,300 | .0 | -2.3 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | .0 | 2.6 |
| SERVICES | 69,500 | 70,000 | 67,000 | -.7 | 3.7 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 8,300 | 8,800 | 7,300 | -5.7 | 13.7 |
| Personal and Business | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,300 | .0 | 1.2 |
| Medical and Health Services | 26,500 | 26,500 | 25,700 | .0 | 3.1 |
| Hospitals | 12,200 | 12,200 | 11,900 | .0 | 2.5 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,300 | 14,300 | 13,800 | .0 | 3.6 |
| Educational Services | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,600 | .0 | 3.6 |
| Social Services | 5,400 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,000 | 8,100 | 8,000 | -1.2 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 64,200 | 63,100 | 63,400 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Federal | 11,400 | 11,400 | 11,400 | .0 | .0 |
| State | 17,400 | 17,100 | 17,000 | 1.8 | 2.4 |
| State Education | 8,700 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Local | 35,400 | 34,600 | 35,000 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| Local Education | 20,900 | 20,400 | 20,600 | 2.5 | 1.5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

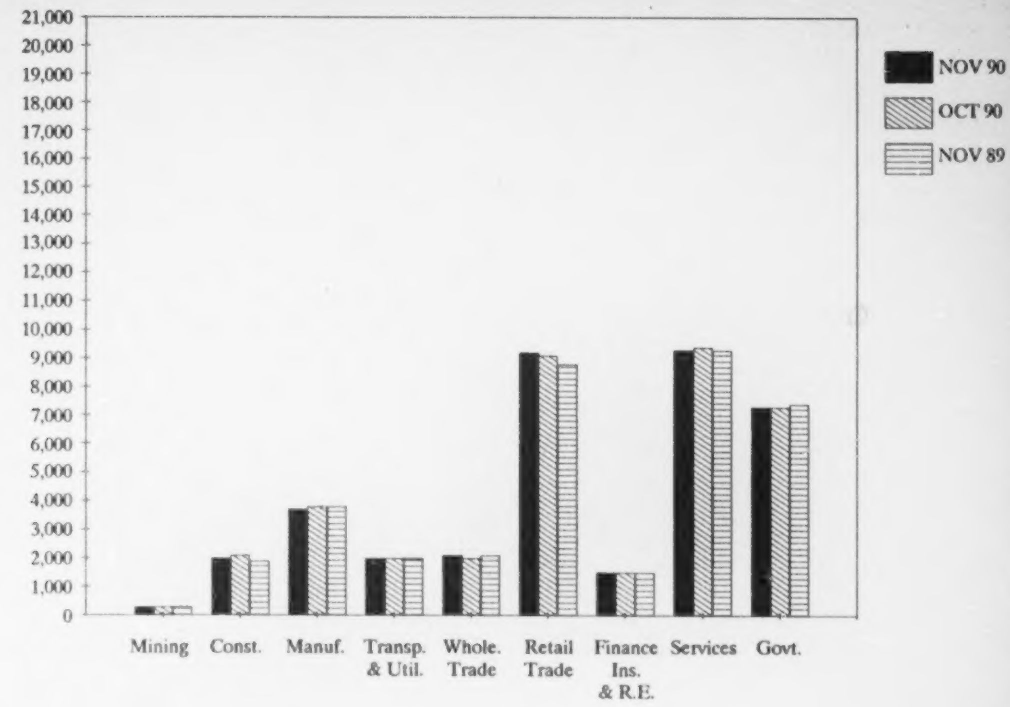


| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 74,700 | 74,500 | 72,300 | .3 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 11,700 | 11,900 | 11,700 | -1.7 | .0 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,300 | -5.6 | 3.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,200 | 8,200 | 8,300 | .0 | -1.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 63,000 | 62,600 | 60,600 | .6 | 4.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,000 | .0 | 4.0 |
| TRADE | 21,200 | 21,000 | 20,400 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Wholesale | 6,100 | 6,100 | 5,900 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Retail | 15,100 | 14,900 | 14,500 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,600 | 1.3 | 5.3 |
| SERVICES | 20,100 | 20,100 | 19,500 | .0 | 3.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,100 | 1.2 | 4.9 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,400 | 37,500 | 37,100 | -.3 | .8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,000 | 6,200 | 6,000 | -3.2 | .0 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,000 | 2,100 | 1,900 | -4.8 | 5.3 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,800 | -2.6 | -2.6 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,400 | 31,300 | 31,100 | .3 | 1.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 11,300 | 11,100 | 10,900 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale | 2,100 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 5.0 | .0 |
| Retail | 9,200 | 9,100 | 8,800 | 1.1 | 4.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 9,300 | 9,400 | 9,300 | -1.1 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,400 | .0 | -1.4 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 |
| Total Private | 184,600 | 185,500 | 179,500 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 32.4 |
| Mining | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 41.8 |
| Construction | 8,900 | 9,500 | 8,800 | 38.7 | 41.8 | 38.4 |
| Manufacturing | 24,300 | 24,300 | 24,000 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 42.4 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,800 | 11,800 | 13,900 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 39.3 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 66,800 | 66,700 | 64,500 | 30.2 | 31.2 | 29.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,200 | 34.3 | 35.6 | 35.0 |
| Services | 58,200 | 58,600 | 56,600 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 28.6 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 |
| Total Private | $262.25 | $268.20 | $252.07 | $8.02 | $8.03 | $7.78 |
| Mining | 541.20 | 545.16 | 518.74 | 12.47 | 12.39 | 12.41 |
| Construction | 397.06 | 413.40 | 371.71 | 10.26 | 9.89 | 9.68 |
| Manufacturing | 356.14 | 359.54 | 359.13 | 8.52 | 8.52 | 8.47 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 440.38 | 445.45 | 443.30 | 11.35 | 11.57 | 11.28 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 197.81 | 205.30 | 185.47 | 6.55 | 6.58 | 6.33 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 283.66 | 298.33 | 276.50 | 8.27 | 8.38 | 7.90 |
| Services | 224.64 | 225.62 | 211.64 | 7.80 | 7.78 | 7.40 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,900 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 45.7 | 43.2 | 47.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,800 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 37.9 | 42.0 | 41.5 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $410.84 | $384.48 | $407.17 | $8.99 | $8.90 | $8.59 |
| Rapid City MSA | 347.92 | 395.64 | 388.86 | 9.18 | 9.42 | 9.37 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex Total | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| Male | 863 | 627 | 850 |
| Female | 576 | 579 | 816 |
| Race, Total | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| White | 1,283 | 1,035 | 1,481 |
| Nonwhite | 156 | 171 | 185 |
| Age, Total | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| Under 45 | 1,063 | 891 | 1,210 |
| Over 45 | 376 | 315 | 456 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| Mining | 33 | 17 | 36 |
| Construction | 263 | 96 | 201 |
| Manufacturing | 338 | 394 | 595 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 64 | 41 | 60 |
| Trade | 309 | 262 | 303 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 41 | 45 | 57 |
| Services | 312 | 275 | 313 |
| Government | 79 | 76 | 101 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| Professional & Managerial | 238 | 242 | 280 |
| Clerical and Sales | 256 | 272 | 290 |
| Services | 210 | 158 | 177 |
| Processing | 78 | 107 | 57 |
| Machine Trade | 68 | 52 | 56 |
| Benchwork | 100 | 112 | 331 |
| Structural Work | 315 | 166 | 303 |
| Other | 174 | 97 | 172 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,439 | 1,206 | 1,666 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 330 | 285 | 336 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 244 | 241 | 205 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 567 | 383 | 629 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 298 | 297 | 496 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Month | Last Year |
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,813 | 1,455 | 2,120 | 24.6 | -14.5 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 6,287 | 5,820 | 7,920 | 8.0 | -20.6 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $616,626 | $354,811 | $687,508 | 73.8 | -10.3 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,382,493 | $47,192,142 | $45,052,426 | 0.4 | 5.2 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 6,782 | 6,092 | 6,661 | 11.3 | 1.8 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 4,575 | 4,691 | 4,273 | -2.5 | 7.1 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 10,455 | 10,998 | 10,281 | -4.9 | 1.7 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | November 1990 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $98,211 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## Month-to-Month employment changes

Nonfarm employment in November 1990 increased 500 jobs (or 0.2 percent) over the month to an employment level of 286,300. This is the highest November nonfarm employment level ever recorded.

Government gained 1,100 jobs over the month. Local government captured 800 of this job increase. Some of this increase may be attributed to the hiring of temporary election workers. The job increase in the local education sector of local government may be partially attributed to the hiring of support staff such as ticket takers and sellers and other personnel at athletic events.

Even though the construction industry has started its seasonal decline in employment, it lost just 600 jobs over the month, which is less than is seasonally expected. The average decrease in jobs from October to November for the construction industry, for the last 52 years, is 1,100 jobs. The smallest job decrease which occurred from October to November happened in 1945 with a decrease of only 200 jobs. The largest job decrease which occurred from October to November happened in 1956 with the decrease of 3,100 jobs.

The division of hotels, motels, and amusements in the services industry accounted for all of the 500 job loss over the month. The majority of this decrease was due to theseasonality of this division. The other divisions in this industry remained stable.

The retail trade industry remained the same over the month. However, there was varied activity occurring within the different divisions. The general merchandise/apparel divisions added 300 jobs. This was mostly due to the hiring of additional personnel to accommodate holiday shoppers. The eating and drinking establishment sector is still in its seasonal downswing after the tourism season and decreased 300 jobs.

The remaining private industries remained stable over the month.

The South Dakota labor force in November 1990 was 356,900 with 344,700 South Dakotans employed and 12,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.4 percent, a slight decrease from the October rate of 3.6 percent.

South Dakota
**Labor Bulletin**

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Nov. 1990 | Oct. 1990 | Nov. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 133.8 | 133.5 | 125.9 | 0.2 | 6.3 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 108.2 | 110.1 | 108.9 | -1.7 | -0.6 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $151,620 | $151,837 | $146,618 | -0.1 | 3.4 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,129 | 1,033 | 1,347 | 9.3 | -16.2 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 0.00 | -4.76 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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## South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

December 1990 Published January 1991

### A look back: 1990 nonfarm employment

South Dakota nonfarm employment showed tremendous over-the-year job growth of 12,500 jobs. This is based on a comparison of annual average nonfarm employment levels from 1989 and 1990. The 12,500 job increase is the largest year-to-year employment increase recorded since the inception, in 1939, of the Current Employment Statistics Survey, on which nonfarm employment estimates are based. The only year-to-year job growth of comparable magnitude (11,700 jobs) occurred from 1983 to 1984, as South Dakota began to bounce back from the recession of the early 1980s.

This tremendous growth in the state appears to be different from the national scene. In a November speech, Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Janet Norwood said of the nation's 1990 performance, "There really has been no job growth at all this year," explaining that average monthly increases in 1990 were about half what they were in 1988 and 1989.

South Dakota's growth of 12,500 jobs in 1990 brought nonfarm wage and salaried employment in the state to a level of 288,500. All private nonfarm industries and government showed employment growth with the exception of mining and transportation, communication and public utilities. The employment level in the mining industry maintained its age-old image of stability, while the transportation, communication and public utilities industry had a slight job loss from 1989.

### Services serve South Dakota well in job growth

The services industry led all private industry groups in growth, with an increase of 4,200 jobs (or 6.2 percent) from 1989. This first place in job growth isn't too surprising, considering that the services industry accounts for one of every four nonfarm wage and salaried jobs. The two divisions that dominated job growth in the services industry were medical and health (1,400 jobs), and hotels and amusements (1,200 jobs).

Medical and health services growth can be attributed to a number of factors. A large portion of the growth was found specifically in hospitals, which added 900 jobs. Hospitals in the state, especially in South Dakota's more urban centers, have expanded to try to meet patient demand for the latest in new technology and to keep South Dakotans needing health care within the state. In many cases, this has meant that additional personnel were required for very specialized tasks which could not be taken on by existing staff.

The aging population, which understandably requires more medical care, is a factor in not only the hospital sector, but among the health services division as a whole. Another influencing factor in this division's job growth has been escalating health costs which force people to demand less expensive care through health maintenance organizations and outpatient facilities. More requirements for paperwork, imposed by government and private insurers, have also helped boost this employment level, with health care agencies needing staff to process records and insurance claims.

Part of the increase in the medical and health services division has also occurred among physicians' offices. That trend, too, is quite possibly tied to the 'specialization age' of medicine, with patients seeking the expertise of oncologists, heart specialists, podiatrists, and ear, nose and throat specialists, among others.

The division of hotels and amusements in the services industry has benefitted greatly since the legalization of gambling in 1989. This impact was especially noticed among the

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## A clink, a clank, a job for Frank

amusement sector during 1990, when video lottery was introduced to South Dakotans. The firms which own, service and repair the video lottery machines fall within this sector. These firms needed additional workers to install, repair and maintain the many video lottery machines seen in establishments ranging from family restaurants and convenience stores to bars and truck stops throughout the state.

It appears as though the legalization of gambling has allowed the hotel business to 'cash in' on the job front as well, particularly in the Black Hills area. This sector of the services industry noted an increase of 600 jobs in 1990--twice the growth noted in each of the previous three years.

Automotive and miscellaneous repair services have enjoyed employment growth as 'quickie' auto service becomes more popular. Establishments which offer busy customers the convenience of fast lubes, oil changes, muffler installations and tune-ups have benefited in this age of hustle and bustle. Car washes, many of which now offer year-round, full car cleaning services, have also done well.

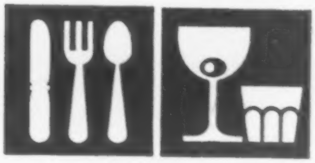
Social services increased 400 jobs to an employment level of 5,500 in 1990. Contributing to this growth has been the increasing popularity of day care centers among parents and children alike. Many parents seek the education and social interaction that day care centers offer their children, and the organized activities and companionship of playmates appeal to children. The increasing participation of women in the labor force has also increased demand for day care services.

The increase in residential care, which provides 24-hour year-round personal care, also helped boost the social service division's employment level. Examples of residential care facilities are group homes for delinquents, alcoholism and drug rehabilitation centers, and homes for the aged which provide incidental health care.

Membership organizations increased their employment level by 200 jobs from 1989 to 1990. Growth among civic, social and fraternal associations like YMCAs and YWCAs in this division of the services industry may be partially tied to the continuing fitness craze. In other cases, such as in Elks, Eagles and V.F.W. lodges, growth may again be tied to increasing popularity because of the availability of lottery machines.

The retail trade industry had a job gain of 3,100 jobs (or 5.7 percent) from 1989 to 1990. This industry comprises 20 percent (or one in five) of all nonfarm wage and salaried jobs. The opening of a new chain of department stores in the state in the latter part of 1990 gave this industry a shot in the arm, and boosted employment levels in the division of general merchandise, apparel and accessory stores to 10,300.

## Eat, drink and . . . gamble?



Eating and drinking establishments added 1,600 jobs in 1990, bringing their employment level to 20,700. Again, part of the increase in this division can be attributed to gambling. You may be wondering **WHY** eating and drinking establishments? Video lottery has attracted more patrons to restaurants and bars in South Dakota, requiring some to add waiters, waitresses and other workers. As restaurants and bars in Deadwood became licensed for gambling and acquired gaming tables, they hired specially trained personnel, such as black jack dealers. Although limited to a rather small geographic area, the impact of the gambling in Deadwood has been substantial enough to affect statewide employment levels.

Like gambling's effect on the hotel business in South Dakota, its effect on this division has likely been even farther reaching than directly on the establishments which offer gaming, with its general draw of visitors to the area and the state. Busy lifestyles with more meals eaten away from home also continue to help create jobs in the eating and drinking establishment division of the retail trade industry.

Food store employment grew by 300 jobs, or 3.7 percent, from 1989 levels. Several new food stores opened for business in 1990, and several stores expanded their walls to accommodate shoppers with more selection and variety of food items and services.

## Bikers hike employment

The fiftieth anniversary of the Sturgis bike rally may have helped boost employment in all areas of the retail trade industry, as temporary help was hired to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of people who flocked to the western part of the state for the rally. Although this was a one-time, rather short-term event, the sheer volume of participants gave it substantial magnitude.

## Manufacturing produces feather in South Dakota's cap

South Dakota performed strong during 1990 in manufacturing, which was one of the factors that pushed South Dakota ahead of the nation in a comparison of job growth. From 1989 to 1990, South Dakota manufacturing employment increased from 32,300 to 34,000, an increase of 1,700 jobs, or 5.3 percent. Over the same time period the nation lost 1.9 percent of its manufacturing jobs. Some South Dakota manufacturing firms added additional work shifts, which requires more personnel.

The high growth division of the manufacturing industry was durable goods, which captured 1,500 of the 1,700 jobs. Approximately 400+ jobs were created by firms manufacturing computers and computer parts. There were various manufacturing firms that were either new or expanded their business during 1990. Examples of some of the products manufactured by these businesses were: jewelry; farm machinery and equipment; metal doors; fabricated wood millwork; and photographic equipment and supplies. The nondurable goods division captured the remaining 200 jobs in the manufacturing industry. Some manufacturing firms that were new or expanded their business in nondurable goods manufacturing were those that produce fabricated textile products; plastics products; and apparel and other finished products.

The construction industry in South Dakota ranked fourth in job growth from 1989 to 1990, with the addition of 1,400 jobs. The special trade contractors sector gained 900 jobs; building construction 400 jobs; and highway and street 100 jobs. South Dakota started the first few months of 1990 with approximately 1,600 more construction workers than in 1989, not noting seasonal declines to the degree that is customary. This may be due to the 'open winter' that early 1990 brought, and may account for some of the vast annual average job increase in this industry. To illustrate the different types of construction activity occurring in all three sectors of the construction industry, a few examples of building and remodeling projects in 1990 are listed below. They are: convenience stores; car washes; churches; department stores; food stores; hotels/motels; community centers; shoe stores; office buildings; fast food and family dining restaurants; casinos; and hotel/convention centers. There were also 800 new housing units constructed on the Ellsworth Air Force Base in the western part of the state.

## Census workers count up

Government employment increased 1,200 jobs from 1989 to 1990, compared to an increase of 600 from 1988 to 1989. The greater increase in 1990 may be largely attributed to the hiring of 1,200 census workers during the first half of 1990. Although the census only took place in April, these workers needed a training period prior to the census and wrap-up time after the initial census taking. Again, the sheer number of people involved impacted employment on an annual average basis.

The largest portion of the 300 job growth occurring in state education, within state government, may be attributed to the addition of student laborers/work study students. Due to increased enrollment in all of South Dakota's colleges and universities, additional faculty and graduate assistants were also hired.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry ranked sixth in job growth over the year, with the addition of 600 jobs. Half of this job growth occurred in nondepository institutions. Facing a great deal of competition, credit agencies are continually concentrating on expanding customer services to attract card users, which tends to be quite labor intensive. The remaining 300 jobs were distributed throughout other divisions of the industry.

The wholesale trade industry gained 500 jobs over the year. Wholesalers function as intermediaries, channeling goods between producers and retailers. Durable goods wholesalers (which channel such goods as lumber, electrical supplies and office equipment) gained 300 jobs, reaching an employment level of 8,700. The nondurable goods division (which involves the wholesale trade of such products as groceries, dairy products and gasoline and diesel fuel) added 200 jobs, reaching an employment level of 10,200.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | December 1990 (1) | | | | December 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 124,630,000 | 117,287,000 | 7,343,000 | 5.9(3) | 123,998,000 | 117,698,000 | 6,300,000 | 5.1 |
| South Dakota | 355,700 | 344,400 | 11,300 | 3.2 | 354,300 | 341,100 | 13,200 | 3.7 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 75,182 | 72,914 | 2,268 | 3.0 | 74,122 | 71,554 | 2,568 | 3.5 |
| Rapid City MSA | 38,514 | 37,378 | 1,136 | 2.9 | 39,797 | 38,005 | 1,792 | 4.5 |
| Aurora | 1,485 | 1,444 | 41 | 2.8 | 1,372 | 1,343 | 29 | 2.1 |
| Beadle | 9,011 | 8,778 | 233 | 2.6 | 8,919 | 8,658 | 261 | 2.9 |
| Bennett | 1,497 | 1,465 | 32 | 2.1 | 1,604 | 1,567 | 37 | 2.3 |
| Bon Homme | 3,395 | 3,330 | 65 | 1.9 | 3,379 | 3,325 | 54 | 1.6 |
| Brookings | 15,220 | 14,650 | 570 | 3.7 | 15,083 | 14,328 | 755 | 5.0 |
| Brown | 20,073 | 19,440 | 633 | 3.2 | 19,166 | 18,316 | 850 | 4.4 |
| Brule | 2,746 | 2,706 | 40 | 1.5 | 2,705 | 2,670 | 35 | 1.3 |
| Buffalo | 421 | 398 | 23 | 5.5 | 420 | 409 | 11 | 2.6 |
| Butte | 3,491 | 3,355 | 136 | 3.9 | 3,413 | 3,243 | 170 | 5.0 |
| Campbell | 1,101 | 1,052 | 49 | 4.5 | 1,097 | 1,034 | 63 | 5.7 |
| Charles Mix | 3,761 | 3,683 | 78 | 2.1 | 3,707 | 3,594 | 113 | 3.0 |
| Clark | 1,835 | 1,760 | 75 | 4.1 | 1,843 | 1,762 | 81 | 4.4 |
| Clay | 7,132 | 6,898 | 234 | 3.3 | 6,969 | 6,801 | 168 | 2.4 |
| Codington | 12,662 | 12,058 | 604 | 4.8 | 12,491 | 11,940 | 551 | 4.4 |
| Corson | 1,546 | 1,401 | 145 | 9.4 | 1,455 | 1,362 | 93 | 6.4 |
| Custer | 3,513 | 3,320 | 193 | 5.5 | 3,234 | 3,136 | 98 | 3.0 |
| Davison | 9,293 | 9,095 | 198 | 2.1 | 9,618 | 9,423 | 195 | 2.0 |
| Day | 3,123 | 2,998 | 125 | 4.0 | 3,294 | 3,140 | 154 | 4.7 |
| Deuel | 2,181 | 2,106 | 75 | 3.4 | 2,146 | 2,075 | 71 | 3.3 |
| Dewey | 1,949 | 1,847 | 102 | 5.2 | 2,085 | 1,966 | 119 | 5.7 |
| Douglas | 1,580 | 1,554 | 26 | 1.6 | 1,602 | 1,562 | 40 | 2.5 |
| Edmunds | 1,939 | 1,883 | 56 | 2.9 | 2,066 | 1,960 | 106 | 5.1 |
| Fall River | 3,130 | 3,009 | 121 | 3.9 | 3,330 | 3,222 | 108 | 3.2 |
| Faulk | 1,114 | 1,105 | 9 | .8 | 1,221 | 1,195 | 26 | 2.1 |
| Grant | 4,019 | 3,895 | 124 | 3.1 | 4,286 | 4,133 | 153 | 3.6 |
| Gregory | 2,334 | 2,254 | 80 | 3.4 | 2,391 | 2,304 | 87 | 3.6 |
| Haakon | 1,159 | 1,149 | 10 | .9 | 1,160 | 1,133 | 27 | 2.3 |
| Hamlin | 2,431 | 2,370 | 61 | 2.5 | 2,430 | 2,279 | 151 | 6.2 |
| Hand | 1,825 | 1,769 | 56 | 3.1 | 1,965 | 1,928 | 37 | 1.9 |
| Hanson | 1,354 | 1,319 | 35 | 2.6 | 1,533 | 1,497 | 36 | 2.3 |
| Harding | 802 | 781 | 21 | 2.6 | 804 | 795 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Hughes | 8,377 | 8,210 | 167 | 2.0 | 8,394 | 8,094 | 300 | 3.6 |
| Hutchinson | 3,968 | 3,876 | 92 | 2.3 | 4,224 | 4,065 | 159 | 3.8 |
| Hyde | 818 | 795 | 23 | 2.8 | 911 | 892 | 19 | 2.1 |
| Jackson | 1,577 | 1,529 | 48 | 3.0 | 1,564 | 1,514 | 50 | 3.2 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | December 1990 (1) | | | | December 1989 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,112 | 1,089 | 23 | 2.1 | 1,134 | 1,123 | 11 | 1.0 |
| Jones | 611 | 573 | 38 | 6.2 | 603 | 567 | 36 | 6.0 |
| Kingsbury | 2,637 | 2,556 | 81 | 3.1 | 2,731 | 2,655 | 76 | 2.8 |
| Lake | 5,070 | 4,798 | 272 | 5.4 | 5,096 | 4,879 | 217 | 4.3 |
| Lawrence | 13,209 | 12,664 | 545 | 4.1 | 11,216 | 10,737 | 479 | 4.3 |
| Lincoln | 7,170 | 6,954 | 216 | 3.0 | 7,371 | 7,138 | 233 | 3.2 |
| Lyman | 1,449 | 1,376 | 73 | 5.0 | 1,489 | 1,455 | 34 | 2.3 |
| McCook | 2,712 | 2,639 | 73 | 2.7 | 2,857 | 2,761 | 96 | 3.4 |
| McPherson | 1,458 | 1,430 | 28 | 1.9 | 1,422 | 1,393 | 29 | 2.0 |
| Marshall | 2,136 | 2,078 | 58 | 2.7 | 2,397 | 2,264 | 133 | 5.5 |
| Meade | 9,601 | 9,304 | 297 | 3.1 | 8,800 | 8,391 | 409 | 4.6 |
| Mellette | 865 | 832 | 33 | 3.8 | 844 | 790 | 54 | 6.4 |
| Miner | 1,495 | 1,469 | 26 | 1.7 | 1,580 | 1,543 | 37 | 2.3 |
| Minnehaha | 75,182 | 72,914 | 2,268 | 3.0 | 74,122 | 71,554 | 2,568 | 3.5 |
| Moody | 3,028 | 2,935 | 93 | 3.1 | 3,192 | 3,080 | 112 | 3.5 |
| Pennington | 38,514 | 37,378 | 1,136 | 2.9 | 39,797 | 38,005 | 1,792 | 4.5 |
| Perkins | 2,244 | 2,177 | 67 | 3.0 | 2,384 | 2,348 | 36 | 1.5 |
| Potter | 1,360 | 1,332 | 28 | 2.1 | 1,413 | 1,394 | 19 | 1.3 |
| Roberts | 4,464 | 4,304 | 160 | 3.6 | 4,504 | 4,281 | 223 | 5.0 |
| Sanborn | 1,094 | 1,068 | 26 | 2.4 | 1,026 | 994 | 32 | 3.1 |
| Shannon | 2,423 | 2,328 | 95 | 3.9 | 2,161 | 2,068 | 93 | 4.3 |
| Spink | 3,528 | 3,458 | 70 | 2.0 | 3,540 | 3,432 | 108 | 3.1 |
| Stanley | 1,282 | 1,254 | 28 | 2.2 | 1,522 | 1,442 | 80 | 5.3 |
| Sully | 702 | 688 | 14 | 2.0 | 732 | 727 | 5 | .7 |
| Todd | 2,493 | 2,408 | 85 | 3.4 | 2,782 | 2,629 | 153 | 5.5 |
| Tripp | 3,194 | 3,088 | 106 | 3.3 | 3,345 | 3,257 | 88 | 2.6 |
| Turner | 4,203 | 4,084 | 119 | 2.8 | 4,118 | 3,935 | 183 | 4.4 |
| Union | 5,987 | 5,698 | 289 | 4.8 | 5,224 | 4,944 | 280 | 5.4 |
| Walworth | 2,914 | 2,786 | 128 | 4.4 | 2,916 | 2,831 | 85 | 2.9 |
| Yankton | 10,562 | 10,354 | 208 | 2.0 | 11,018 | 10,796 | 222 | 2.0 |
| Ziebach | 1,138 | 1,109 | 29 | 2.5 | 1,083 | 1,047 | 36 | 3.3 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.1 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

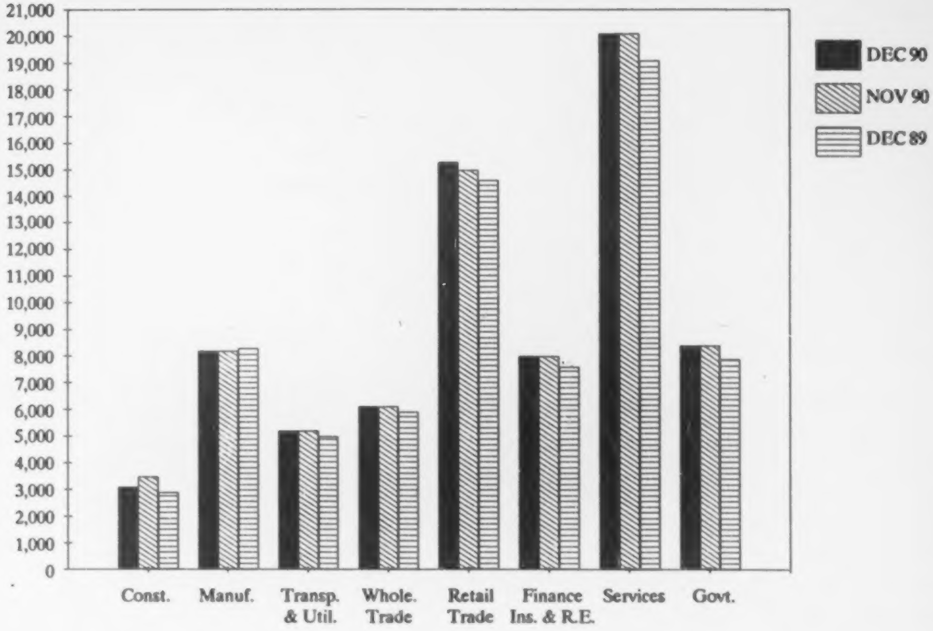
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 285,100 | 286,700 | 277,300 | -.6 | 2.8 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 220,700 | 222,400 | 213,900 | -.8 | 3.2 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 44,200 | 45,900 | 43,300 | -3.7 | 2.1 |
| MINING | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,600 | .0 | 3.8 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 9,700 | 11,100 | 9,400 | -12.6 | 3.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | 31,800 | 32,100 | 31,300 | -.9 | 1.6 |
| Durable Goods | 18,000 | 18,100 | 17,800 | -.6 | 1.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,600 | -.9 | -.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,800 | 14,000 | 13,500 | -1.4 | 2.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,300 | 7,300 | 7,300 | .0 | .0 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,100 | .0 | 3.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 240,900 | 240,800 | 234,000 | .0 | 2.9 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 14,100 | 14,000 | 13,300 | .7 | 6.0 |
| Transportation | 8,600 | 8,500 | 8,000 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 76,400 | 76,400 | 74,200 | .0 | 3.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,600 | 18,700 | 18,500 | -.5 | .5 |
| Durable Goods | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,600 | .0 | .0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,000 | 10,100 | 9,900 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| Retail Trade | 57,800 | 57,700 | 55,700 | .2 | 3.8 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,900 | 11,000 | 10,900 | -.9 | .0 |
| Food Stores | 9,100 | 9,100 | 8,900 | .0 | 2.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,500 | 16,600 | 16,200 | -.6 | 1.9 |
| Finance | 11,000 | 11,000 | 10,800 | .0 | 1.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 6,100 | 6,100 | 5,900 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,300 | .0 | -2.3 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 4,000 | 3,900 | 3,800 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| SERVICES | 69,500 | 69,500 | 66,900 | .0 | 3.9 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 8,200 | 8,300 | 7,200 | -1.2 | 13.9 |
| Personal and Business | 8,100 | 8,300 | 8,000 | -2.4 | 1.3 |
| Medical and Health Services | 26,700 | 26,500 | 25,800 | .8 | 3.5 |
| Hospitals | 12,300 | 12,100 | 11,900 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,400 | 14,400 | 13,900 | .0 | 3.6 |
| Educational Services | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,600 | .0 | 3.6 |
| Social Services | 5,500 | 5,400 | 5,300 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,100 | 8,000 | 8,100 | 1.3 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 64,400 | 64,300 | 63,400 | .2 | 1.6 |
| Federal | 11,400 | 11,400 | 11,400 | .0 | .0 |
| State | 17,500 | 17,400 | 17,200 | .6 | 1.7 |
| State Education | 8,800 | 8,700 | 8,600 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| Local | 35,500 | 35,500 | 34,800 | .0 | 2.0 |
| Local Education | 21,000 | 20,900 | 20,600 | .5 | 1.9 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

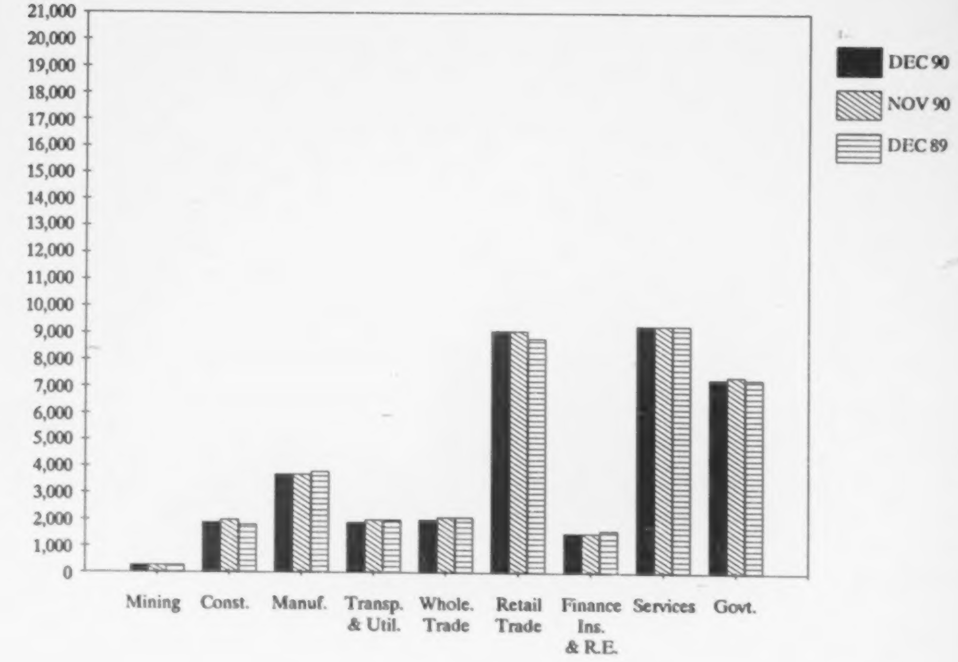


|  | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 74,500 | 74,500 | 71,400 | .0 | 4.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 11,400 | 11,700 | 11,300 | -2.6 | .9 |
| *MINING |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,100 | 3,500 | 2,900 | -11.4 | 6.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,200 | 8,200 | 8,300 | .0 | -1.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 63,100 | 62,800 | 60,100 | .5 | 5.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,200 | 5,200 | 5,000 | .0 | 4.0 |
| TRADE | 21,400 | 21,100 | 20,500 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| Wholesale | 6,100 | 6,100 | 5,900 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Retail | 15,300 | 15,000 | 14,600 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,000 | 8,000 | 7,600 | .0 | 5.3 |
| SERVICES | 20,100 | 20,100 | 19,100 | .0 | 5.2 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,400 | 8,400 | 7,900 | .0 | 6.3 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,000 | 37,400 | 37,000 | -1.1 | 0.0 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 5,900 | 6,000 | 5,900 | -1.7 | 0.0 |
| MINING | 300 | 300 | 300 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,900 | 2,000 | 1,800 | -5.0 | 5.6 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 0.0 | -2.6 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,100 | 31,400 | 31,100 | -1.0 | 0.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,000 | -5.0 | -5.0 |
| TRADE | 11,100 | 11,200 | 10,900 | -0.9 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,100 | -4.8 | -4.8 |
| Retail | 9,100 | 9,100 | 8,800 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 0.0 | -6.3 |
| SERVICES | 9,300 | 9,300 | 9,300 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,300 | 7,400 | 7,300 | -1.4 | 0.0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
| Total Private | 183,500 | 184,900 | 177,900 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| Mining | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 43.0 | 43.4 | 39.5 |
| Construction | 7,700 | 9,000 | 7,300 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 34.6 |
| Manufacturing | 23,900 | 24,200 | 23,700 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.1 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,900 | 11,800 | 11,100 | 38.9 | 38.7 | 38.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 67,200 | 67,100 | 65,000 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 30.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,400 | 12,400 | 12,300 | 36.1 | 34.4 | 35.5 |
| Services | 58,200 | 58,200 | 56,300 | 30.0 | 28.8 | 29.1 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
| Total Private | $268.26 | $261.30 | $250.90 | $8.08 | $8.04 | $7.72 |
| Mining | 540.08 | 541.20 | 512.32 | 12.56 | 12.47 | 12.97 |
| Construction | 405.00 | 407.15 | 361.22 | 10.63 | 10.36 | 10.44 |
| Manufacturing | 360.22 | 355.24 | 344.01 | 8.68 | 8.56 | 8.37 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 425.96 | 425.70 | 429.46 | 10.95 | 11.00 | 11.04 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 202.57 | 196.08 | 191.40 | 6.62 | 6.58 | 6.38 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 307.21 | 289.30 | 277.97 | 8.51 | 8.41 | 7.83 |
| Services | 238.20 | 225.50 | 213.59 | 7.94 | 7.83 | 7.34 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,900 | 5,900 | 6,000 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 43.1 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 39.3 | 38.2 | 43.0 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $409.51 | $410.87 | $361.18 | $9.06 | $9.03 | $8.38 |
| Rapid City MSA | 376.10 | 360.99 | 401.62 | 9.57 | 9.45 | 9.34 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| Male | 1,615 | 863 | 1,931 |
| Female | 760 | 576 | 851 |
| Race, Total | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| White | 2,181 | 1,283 | 2,514 |
| Nonwhite | 194 | 156 | 268 |
| Age, Total | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| Under 45 | 1,736 | 1,063 | 2,041 |
| Over 45 | 639 | 376 | 741 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| Mining | 77 | 33 | 81 |
| Construction | 696 | 263 | 804 |
| Manufacturing | 540 | 338 | 778 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 79 | 64 | 115 |
| Trade | 419 | 309 | 398 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 49 | 41 | 59 |
| Services | 414 | 312 | 409 |
| Government | 101 | 79 | 138 |
| [2]Occupation | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| Professional & Managerial | 293 | 238 | 309 |
| Clerical and Sales | 332 | 256 | 303 |
| Services | 272 | 210 | 240 |
| Processing | 121 | 78 | 101 |
| Machine Trade | 89 | 68 | 102 |
| Benchwork | 157 | 100 | 363 |
| Structural Work | 746 | 315 | 955 |
| Other | 365 | 174 | 409 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 2,375 | 1,439 | 2,782 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 560 | 330 | 621 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 428 | 244 | 469 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 950 | 567 | 1,055 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 437 | 298 | 637 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 2,787 | 1,813 | 2,966 | 53.7 | -6.0 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 9,149 | 6,287 | 10,643 | 45.5 | -14.0 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $821,678 | $616,626 | $989,352 | 33.3 | -16.9 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,674,623 | $47,382,493 | $44,128,744 | 0.6 | 8.0 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 5,329 | 6,782 | 4,586 | -21.4 | 16.2 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 3,575 | 4,575 | 3,254 | -21.9 | 9.9 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 8,366 | 10,455 | 8,645 | -20.0 | -3.2 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | December 1990 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $73,682 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## From the Division of Labor & Management . . .

A tale of two workers

A janitor fills a bucket as he prepares to mop floors. The bucket holds approximately five gallons. Its total weight when filled is between 40 and 50 pounds. The faucet is over a floor drain that is surrounded by six-inch curb which prevents liquids from running all over the floor when poured into the drain. The curb necessitates lifting the full bucket at least six inches. The janitor stoops forward as he does. He feels a pop in his back and cannot straighten himself. He seeks help, and is taken to the doctor. His employer files a First Report of Injury with its worker's compensation insurance carrier.

In a nearby building, another janitor is performing the same function. Everything is the same, including the design of the floor drain, except the employer invested 20 dollars in some flexible pipe. This permits the janitor to fill his bucket outside of the curb surrounded by drain. Therefore, he does not have to lift after filling. He does not suffer a back injury and goes about his work.

What are the costs to the first employer? The injured worker's medical bills for the back injury will have to be paid. If he is disabled for seven consecutive days or more, he will receive two-thirds of his salary while disabled. If he has a permanent impairment as a result of the injury, he will also be entitled to compensation for that. This will probably cause the employer's worker's compensation insurance premiums to increase. There is another cast here that is immeasurable--the health of the worker.

For the second employer, prevention of the injury was relatively simple and inexpensive. That is typical of safety. An ounce of prevention can reap fantastic returns. Safety in the work place is the motto of the second employer.

If you have questions concerning worker's compensation, you should call the Division of Labor and Management at 773-3681.

**South Dakota**

# Labor Bulletin

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Dec. 1990 | Nov. 1990 | Dec. 1989 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 133.8 | 133.8 | 126.1 | 0.0 | 6.1 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 107.1 | 107.8 | 108.6 | -0.6 | -1.4 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $151,064 | $151,635 | $145,848 | -0.4 | 3.6 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 987 | 1,127 | 1,273 | -12.4 | -22.5 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.50 | 0.00 | -4.76 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Employment
## 1989 - 1990 Annual Averages

| | 1989 | 1990 | Actual Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 276,000 | 288,500 | 12,500 | 4.5 |
| Mining | 2,600 | 2,600 | 0 | .0 |
| Construction | 10,300 | 11,700 | 1,400 | 13.6 |
| Manufacturing | 32,300 | 34,000 | 1,700 | 5.3 |
| Transportation & Utilities | 13,500 | 13,300 | -200 | -1.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,400 | 18,900 | 500 | 2.7 |
| Retail Trade | 54,100 | 57,200 | 3,100 | 5.7 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 15,700 | 16,300 | 600 | 3.8 |
| Services | 67,500 | 71,700 | 4,200 | 6.2 |
| Government | 61,600 | 62,800 | 1,200 | 1.9 |

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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

January 1991 Published February 1991

## An explanation of the CPI

The consumer price index (CPI) is the most commonly used yardstick for measuring the rate of inflation. The CPI is used when determining pay increases, price changes, and when drafting long term rental or lease agreements. Government uses the CPI for adjusting social security and other "entitlement" payments. Government also uses the CPI to determine food stamp eligibility and for raising personal tax exemptions.

As you can see by the above examples, the CPI is a very strong measurement tool and can impact some aspects of our lives dramatically. Therefore, in this article we will be taking a closer look at the CPI and how it works. In addition, we will also be looking at CPI data and what it is telling us.

The CPI is a national survey that measures the average change in prices over time in a "fixed market basket" of goods and service. The term "fixed market basket" means that exactly the same brand and size of items or same types of services are surveyed in order to determine price change.

## What's included in the CPI

The CPI is designed to be representative of goods and services purchased by American families for day-to-day living. These goods and services include both necessities and luxuries. Among the items are food, apparel and its upkeep, housing, medical care, transportation, and entertainment. The sample excludes personal life insurance, income and personal taxes, but includes real estate taxes and sales and excise taxes. Investment items, such as stocks and bonds, are excluded. Since the CPI is based on expenditures, it does not reflect non-cash consumption, such as food grown at home, fringe benefits received as part of a job, services supplied by government agencies without payment of a special tax fee, and so on.

Prices for the CPI are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These prices are collected in 85 urban areas across the country from about 57,000 housing units and approximately 19,000 business establishments (department stores, super markets, hospitals, filling stations and other types of stores and services establishments). All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items included are also represented in the index. Prices on food, fuel, and a few other items are obtained every month in all 85 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the five largest of the 85 geographic areas and every other month in the other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visits and research by Bureau of Labor Statistics' trained representatives.

Price changes for each item are "weighted" based on importance in typical household spending. Thus, housing makes up 41 percent of the CPI (including everything such as heating, cooling, upkeep, insurance, furnishing); food and beverages, 18 percent; transportation, 18 percent; healthcare, 6 percent; clothing and upkeep, 6 percent; entertainment, 4 percent; and other products and services, 6 percent.

The CPI may not mirror your own spending because nobody is average. For example, your housing costs won't add up to 41 percent of total expenditures if your home is already paid for and you don't spend much on new furnishings. Young people tend to spend more on entertainment and older people more on health care.

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The index measures the price change from a designated reference date (1982-1984) which equals 100.0. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services in the CPI has risen from $100 in 1982-1984 to $137 in 1990 (or 37 percent). Let's see how this works using the table below. To use the table, start with the later year (for example 1990) in the left-hand column. Then move across the row to the intersecting column of the earlier year (for example 1982). The intersection number (in this case 1.37) is the "CPI inflation factor."

The CPI tells us what changes are taking place in the purchasing power of the dollars we spend. The index tells us the changes over time of the cost of the same market basket of goods and services an average family buys. The CPI does not attempt to report changes in the style of living. It simply measures the changes in prices for a scientifically-selected market basket based on the average experience of the population.

## How to measure the purchasing power of the dollars we spend

One way the CPI can be used is to find out what one year's income is worth compared to an earlier year's. You can do this by using your own income; however, for the purpose of this article, we will use per capita income. Per capita income in South Dakota was $9,489 in 1982 and $13,685 in 1989. The CPI inflation factor was 1.29 over that time period. First divide 1989 dollars by the factor to express the 1989 income in 1982 dollars ($13,685 / 1.29 = $10,609). Then subtract 1982 income from the result ($10,609 - $9,489 = $1,120). Buying power of the South Dakota per capita income increased about $1,120 in constant 1982 (inflation-adjusted) dollars.

We can also use the table below to find out what one year's dollars are worth compared to a later year's by multiplying the dollar amount by the factor. Let's say you bought a high school ring for your daughter that cost $130 in 1982. In 1990, a comparable ring would have cost about $178 (130 x 1.37 = 178.10).

Another use of the consumer price index is to determine the current rate of inflation. The South Dakota Department of Labor receives this information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publishes it in the South Dakota Labor Bulletin each month. The January rate of inflation can be found on the back cover of this publication.

**Consumer Price Index Comparisons**

| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 1.04 | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.00 | | | | | |
| 1986 | 1.13 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.01 | 1.00 | | | | |
| 1987 | 1.18 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.06 | 1.04 | 1.00 | | | |
| 1988 | 1.23 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 1.00 | | |
| 1989 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.00 | |
| 1990 | 1.37 | 1.32 | 1.27 | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.16 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 1.00 |

**The values used in this table are based on December values for each year represented.**

## Remember it's only a measuring tool...

As we have stated, above the consumer price index is a measuring tool; however, in real life many items may cost more or less than average inflationary rates. For example, let's say that for one month in 1982 rural electricity cost 4.19 cents per kilowatt hour from one rural cooperative, and in that same month in 1990 it cost 5.59 cents per kilowatt from that same cooperative. Then, from 1982 to 1990 the cost of electricity would have increased 33 percent. Therefore, the cost of electricity is actually slightly lower than the average inflationary rate of 37 percent over the same time period.

In contrast, in 1982 a pack of cigarettes from a cigarette machine cost 85 cents. However, in 1990 the same brand of cigarettes from a machine cost $1.75. This is a 106 percent increase from 1982 to 1990. As you can see, this is far greater than the average increase of 37 percent during this same time period.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in January

In January 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued to expand from year-earlier levels, posting a job increase of 9,500 (or 3.4 percent) from January 1990 levels. Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in almost all private industry groups and government. The exception was the mining industry, which remained stable.

The retail trade industry led the groups with an increase of 3,700 jobs from January 1990. The divisions in this industry posting the largest growth were: eating and drinking establishments (1,800 jobs); general merchandise stores (500 jobs); food stores (200 jobs); and automotive dealers/gas stations (300 jobs).

The services industry added 2,500 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The two divisions leading job growth in this industry were medical and health and hotels, motels, and amusements.

Government noted job increases of 1,000 from January 1990. This job growth was noted in the divisions of federal government (300 jobs) and local government (700 jobs).

The construction industry is hanging tough during cold weather and noted job growth of 900 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The three divisions of construction had growth as follows: building (400 jobs); highway and street (200 jobs); and special trade contractors (400 jobs).

The wholesale trade industry added 500 jobs, which was distributed between durable goods (200 jobs); and nondurable goods (300 jobs).

The manufacturing industry noted job growth of 400 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The food and kindred products division captured most of this growth with the addition of 300 jobs.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Although South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, decreases were noted over the month. Nonfarm employment decreased 6,300 (or 2.2 percent) over the month. The majority of this decrease in employment revolved around the holiday season. Seven of the eight private industry groups had employment decreases. Government also showed decreased employment in January.

The retail trade industry posted the largest decrease from December to January with the loss of 2,300 jobs. Businesses in this industry returned to normal employment levels after the holiday season during which they hired additional workers. Some examples of these businesses are general merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores, food stores, eating and drinking establishments, and miscellaneous retail stores.

Government posted an 1,200 job decrease over the month. Six hundred of this decrease was in state education, which traditionally decreases this time of year because of holiday vacations for work study students and educators.

Services posted a 800 job decrease over the month. Educational services, following the same holiday trend as state education, showed a 500 job decrease. The remaining decreases were distributed among hotels, amusement and recreation and also business and legal services.

The construction industry posted an 800 job decrease over the month. The building construction division lost 200 jobs; highway and street, 500 jobs; and special trade contractors, 100 jobs. A review of the historical December-to-January decrease in the construction industry reveals that this 800 decrease is only half the average employment decrease occurring during this period for the last 30 years.

The durable goods division of the manufacturing industry experienced a 600 job decrease from December to January. The sectors impacted the most were electronic equipment; lumber, wood and furniture and miscellaneous durable goods manufacturing businesses.

South Dakota's unemployment rate rose to 4.0 percent in January 1991. This is an increase of 0.8 percent from the December 1990 rate of 3.2 percent. It is, however, a decrease from the January 1990 rate of 4.4 percent. The South Dakota labor force in January 1991 was 349,900 with 335,900 South Dakotans employed and 14,000 unemployed.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1991 (1) | | | | January 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 123,585,000 | 114,990,000 | 8,595,000 | 7.0 | 123,293,000 | 116,037,000 | 7,256,000 | 5.9 |
| South Dakota | 349,900 | 335,900 | 14,000 | 4.0 | 351,300 | 335,900 | 15,400 | 4.4 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 74,974 | 72,489 | 2,485 | 3.3 | 75,201 | 72,629 | 2,572 | 3.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 39,081 | 37,363 | 1,718 | 4.4 | 39,222 | 37,379 | 1,843 | 4.7 |
| Aurora | 1,390 | 1,374 | 16 | 1.2 | 1,377 | 1,350 | 27 | 2.0 |
| Beadle | 8,865 | 8,531 | 334 | 3.8 | 8,686 | 8,423 | 263 | 3.0 |
| Bennett | 1,441 | 1,408 | 33 | 2.3 | 1,553 | 1,493 | 60 | 3.9 |
| Bon Homme | 3,363 | 3,279 | 84 | 2.5 | 3,342 | 3,281 | 61 | 1.8 |
| Brookings | 14,533 | 13,864 | 669 | 4.6 | 14,495 | 13,804 | 691 | 4.8 |
| Brown | 19,503 | 18,698 | 805 | 4.1 | 19,868 | 18,669 | 1,199 | 6.0 |
| Brule | 2,729 | 2,608 | 121 | 4.4 | 2,647 | 2,578 | 69 | 2.6 |
| Buffalo | 395 | 369 | 26 | 6.6 | 389 | 369 | 20 | 5.1 |
| Butte | 3,448 | 3,302 | 146 | 4.2 | 3,410 | 3,242 | 168 | 4.9 |
| Campbell | 1,052 | 996 | 56 | 5.3 | 1,029 | 989 | 40 | 3.9 |
| Charles Mix | 3,609 | 3,491 | 118 | 3.3 | 3,576 | 3,419 | 157 | 4.4 |
| Clark | 1,756 | 1,681 | 75 | 4.3 | 1,789 | 1,693 | 96 | 5.4 |
| Clay | 7,140 | 6,857 | 283 | 4.0 | 7,254 | 6,904 | 350 | 4.8 |
| Codington | 12,242 | 11,704 | 538 | 4.4 | 12,107 | 11,508 | 599 | 4.9 |
| Corson | 1,503 | 1,318 | 185 | 12.3 | 1,413 | 1,298 | 115 | 8.1 |
| Custer | 3,332 | 3,170 | 162 | 4.9 | 3,194 | 3,075 | 119 | 3.7 |
| Davison | 8,986 | 8,684 | 302 | 3.4 | 9,209 | 8,874 | 335 | 3.6 |
| Day | 3,097 | 2,903 | 194 | 6.3 | 3,226 | 3,040 | 186 | 5.8 |
| Deuel | 2,139 | 2,039 | 100 | 4.7 | 2,183 | 2,050 | 133 | 6.1 |
| Dewey | 1,863 | 1,703 | 160 | 8.6 | 1,989 | 1,773 | 216 | 10.9 |
| Douglas | 1,554 | 1,468 | 86 | 5.5 | 1,567 | 1,524 | 43 | 2.7 |
| Edmunds | 1,860 | 1,790 | 70 | 3.8 | 1,940 | 1,839 | 101 | 5.2 |
| Fall River | 3,072 | 2,918 | 154 | 5.0 | 3,281 | 3,093 | 188 | 5.7 |
| Faulk | 1,101 | 1,068 | 33 | 3.0 | 1,116 | 1,103 | 13 | 1.2 |
| Grant | 3,921 | 3,739 | 182 | 4.6 | 4,034 | 3,843 | 191 | 4.7 |
| Gregory | 2,169 | 2,121 | 48 | 2.2 | 2,247 | 2,146 | 101 | 4.5 |
| Haakon | 1,168 | 1,128 | 40 | 3.4 | 1,157 | 1,125 | 32 | 2.8 |
| Hamlin | 2,355 | 2,251 | 104 | 4.4 | 2,272 | 2,167 | 105 | 4.6 |
| Hand | 1,730 | 1,677 | 53 | 3.1 | 1,864 | 1,790 | 74 | 4.0 |
| Hanson | 1,343 | 1,273 | 70 | 5.2 | 1,374 | 1,302 | 72 | 5.2 |
| Harding | 758 | 738 | 20 | 2.6 | 739 | 712 | 27 | 3.7 |
| Hughes | 8,250 | 8,035 | 215 | 2.6 | 8,250 | 7,974 | 276 | 3.3 |
| Hutchinson | 3,878 | 3,668 | 210 | 5.4 | 4,045 | 3,890 | 155 | 3.8 |
| Hyde | 791 | 752 | 39 | 4.9 | 844 | 804 | 40 | 4.7 |
| Jackson | 1,479 | 1,418 | 61 | 4.1 | 1,499 | 1,432 | 67 | 4.5 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | January 1991 (1) | | | | January 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,115 | 1,079 | 36 | 3.2 | 1,161 | 1,103 | 58 | 5.0 |
| Jones | 573 | 525 | 48 | 8.4 | 591 | 535 | 56 | 9.5 |
| Kingsbury | 2,462 | 2,387 | 75 | 3.0 | 2,570 | 2,469 | 101 | 3.9 |
| Lake | 4,867 | 4,621 | 246 | 5.1 | 5,068 | 4,754 | 314 | 6.2 |
| Lawrence | 13,019 | 12,381 | 638 | 4.9 | 11,635 | 11,054 | 581 | 5.0 |
| Lincoln | 7,092 | 6,820 | 272 | 3.8 | 7,183 | 6,902 | 281 | 3.9 |
| Lyman | 1,301 | 1,243 | 58 | 4.5 | 1,387 | 1,320 | 67 | 4.8 |
| McCook | 2,651 | 2,548 | 103 | 3.9 | 2,830 | 2,686 | 144 | 5.1 |
| McPherson | 1,377 | 1,321 | 56 | 4.1 | 1,444 | 1,365 | 79 | 5.5 |
| Marshall | 2,071 | 1,973 | 98 | 4.7 | 2,201 | 2,060 | 141 | 6.4 |
| Meade | 9,533 | 9,158 | 375 | 3.9 | 9,064 | 8,624 | 440 | 4.9 |
| Mellette | 784 | 730 | 54 | 6.9 | 786 | 728 | 58 | 7.4 |
| Miner | 1,464 | 1,424 | 40 | 2.7 | 1,597 | 1,532 | 65 | 4.1 |
| Minnehaha | 74,974 | 72,489 | 2,485 | 3.3 | 75,189 | 72,629 | 2,560 | 3.4 |
| Moody | 2,922 | 2,821 | 101 | 3.5 | 3,200 | 3,021 | 179 | 5.6 |
| Pennington | 39,081 | 37,363 | 1,718 | 4.4 | 39,213 | 37,379 | 1,834 | 4.7 |
| Perkins | 2,128 | 2,049 | 79 | 3.7 | 2,252 | 2,192 | 60 | 2.7 |
| Potter | 1,331 | 1,273 | 58 | 4.4 | 1,369 | 1,335 | 34 | 2.5 |
| Roberts | 4,381 | 4,142 | 239 | 5.5 | 4,431 | 4,128 | 303 | 6.8 |
| Sanborn | 1,052 | 1,013 | 39 | 3.7 | 1,026 | 999 | 27 | 2.6 |
| Shannon | 2,255 | 2,126 | 129 | 5.7 | 2,277 | 2,109 | 168 | 7.4 |
| Spink | 3,474 | 3,356 | 118 | 3.4 | 3,452 | 3,329 | 123 | 3.6 |
| Stanley | 1,248 | 1,184 | 64 | 5.1 | 1,392 | 1,305 | 87 | 6.3 |
| Sully | 686 | 667 | 19 | 2.8 | 739 | 714 | 25 | 3.4 |
| Todd | 2,467 | 2,319 | 148 | 6.0 | 2,678 | 2,456 | 222 | 8.3 |
| Tripp | 3,064 | 2,957 | 107 | 3.5 | 3,191 | 3,045 | 146 | 4.6 |
| Turner | 4,049 | 3,887 | 162 | 4.0 | 4,039 | 3,875 | 164 | 4.1 |
| Union | 6,172 | 5,886 | 286 | 4.6 | 5,788 | 5,481 | 307 | 5.3 |
| Walworth | 2,766 | 2,654 | 112 | 4.0 | 2,819 | 2,696 | 123 | 4.4 |
| Yankton | 10,595 | 10,352 | 243 | 2.3 | 10,645 | 10,391 | 254 | 2.4 |
| Ziebach | 1,136 | 1,085 | 51 | 4.5 | 1,151 | 1,088 | 63 | 5.5 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.2 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

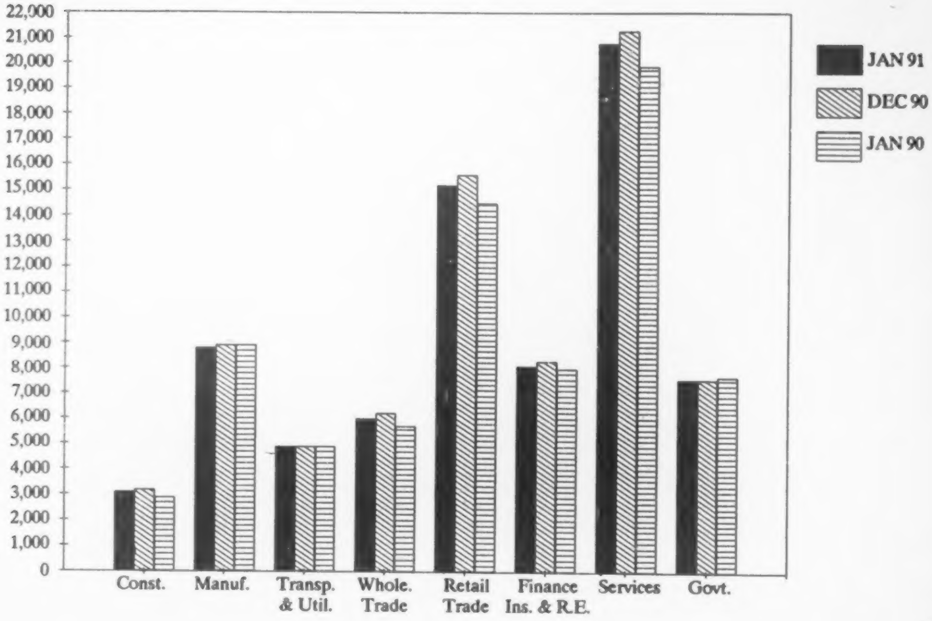
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | | | | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Last Month | Last Year |
| TOTAL | 285,300 | 291,600 | 275,800 | -2.2 | 3.4 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 221,900 | 227,000 | 213,400 | -2.2 | 4.0 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 45,900 | 47,300 | 44,600 | -3.0 | 2.9 |
| MINING | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10,000 | 10,800 | 9,100 | -7.4 | 9.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 33,400 | 34,000 | 33,000 | -1.8 | 1.2 |
| Durable Goods | 18,800 | 19,400 | 19,000 | -3.1 | -1.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,900 | 11,200 | 11,300 | -2.7 | -3.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 14,600 | 14,600 | 14,000 | .0 | 4.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,300 | .0 | 4.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,100 | .0 | 3.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 239,400 | 244,300 | 231,200 | -2.0 | 3.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,500 | 13,800 | 13,200 | -2.2 | 2.3 |
| Transportation | 8,200 | 8,500 | 7,600 | -3.5 | 7.9 |
| Communication | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | -3.2 | -6.3 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 75,600 | 78,100 | 71,400 | -3.2 | 5.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,700 | 18,900 | 18,200 | -1.1 | 2.7 |
| Durable Goods | 8,500 | 8,800 | 8,300 | -3.4 | 2.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,200 | 10,100 | 9,900 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Retail Trade | 56,900 | 59,200 | 53,200 | -3.9 | 7.0 |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 20,200 | 21,000 | 18,400 | -3.8 | 9.8 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,600 | 11,400 | 10,000 | -7.0 | 6.0 |
| Food Stores | 8,300 | 8,700 | 8,100 | -4.6 | 2.5 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,300 | 16,400 | 16,100 | -.6 | 1.2 |
| Finance | 10,600 | 10,700 | 10,700 | -.9 | -.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,700 | -1.8 | -1.8 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 | .0 | .0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | .0 | 2.6 |
| SERVICES | 70,600 | 71,400 | 68,100 | -1.1 | 3.7 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 8,100 | 8,700 | 7,300 | -6.9 | 11.0 |
| Personal and Business | 8,200 | 8,200 | 8,400 | .0 | -2.4 |
| Medical and Health Services | 27,600 | 27,400 | 26,600 | .7 | 3.8 |
| Hospitals | 13,000 | 12,800 | 12,300 | 1.6 | 5.7 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,600 | 14,600 | 14,300 | .0 | 2.1 |
| Educational Services | 5,100 | 5,600 | 5,100 | -8.9 | .0 |
| Social Services | 5,600 | 5,500 | 5,400 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,400 | .0 | 2.4 |
| GOVERNMENT | 63,400 | 64,600 | 62,400 | -1.9 | 1.6 |
| Federal | 11,500 | 11,600 | 11,200 | -.9 | 2.7 |
| State | 16,900 | 17,400 | 16,900 | -2.9 | .0 |
| State Education | 8,200 | 8,800 | 8,000 | -6.8 | 2.5 |
| Local | 35,000 | 35,600 | 34,300 | -1.7 | 2.0 |
| Local Education | 20,400 | 20,800 | 20,100 | -1.9 | 1.5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

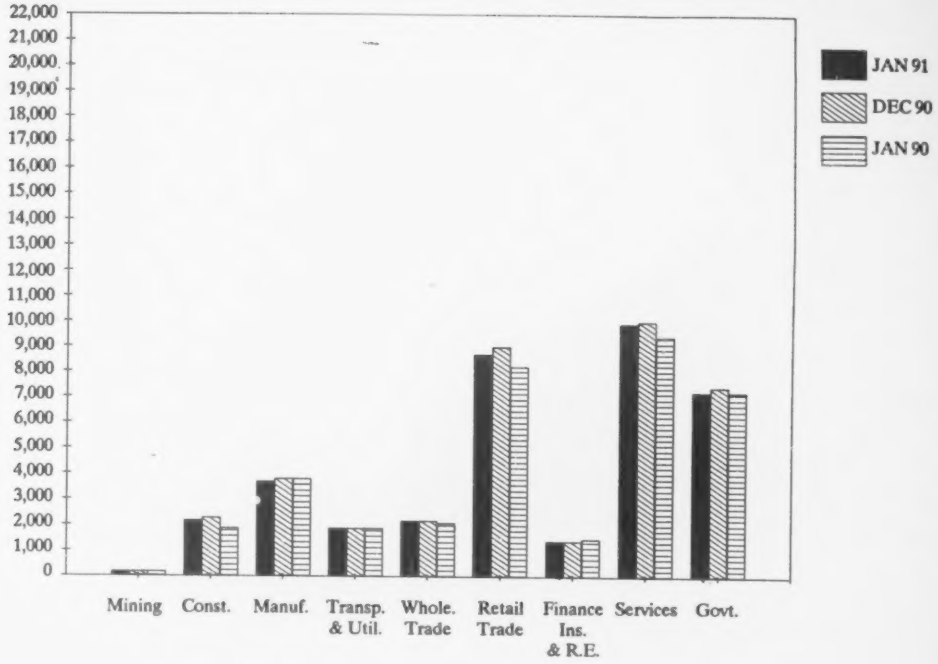


| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 74,600 | 76,100 | 72,600 | -2.0 | 2.8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 12,000 | 12,200 | 11,900 | -1.6 | .8 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,100 | 3,200 | 2,900 | -3.1 | 6.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,800 | 8,900 | 8,900 | -1.1 | -1.1 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 62,600 | 63,900 | 60,700 | -2.0 | 3.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 21,200 | 21,800 | 20,200 | -2.8 | 5.0 |
| Wholesale | 6,000 | 6,200 | 5,700 | -3.2 | 5.3 |
| Retail | 15,200 | 15,600 | 14,500 | -2.6 | 4.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,100 | 8,300 | 8,000 | -2.4 | 1.3 |
| SERVICES | 20,800 | 21,300 | 19,900 | -2.3 | 4.5 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,700 | .0 | -1.3 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,400 | 38,200 | 36,200 | -2.1 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,100 | 6,300 | 5,900 | -3.2 | 3.4 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 200 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,200 | 2,300 | 1,900 | -4.3 | 15.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,800 | -2.6 | -2.6 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,300 | 31,900 | 30,300 | -1.9 | 3.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 10,900 | 11,200 | 10,300 | -2.7 | 5.8 |
| Wholesale | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | .0 | 4.8 |
| Retail | 8,700 | 9,000 | 8,200 | -3.3 | 6.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | .0 | -6.7 |
| SERVICES | 9,900 | 10,000 | 9,400 | -1.0 | 5.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,200 | 7,400 | 7,200 | -2.7 | .0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
| Total Private | 184,200 | 189,200 | 177,200 | 32.3 | 33.2 | 31.9 |
| Mining | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 39.7 | 42.2 | 40.5 |
| Construction | 7,600 | 8,500 | 6,900 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 36.2 |
| Manufacturing | 24,600 | 25,400 | 24,900 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 40.8 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,300 | 11,600 | 11,000 | 43.9 | 39.3 | 38.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 66,100 | 68,700 | 62,500 | 29.0 | 31.0 | 28.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,200 | 12,400 | 12,200 | 34.6 | 35.8 | 33.8 |
| Services | 60,300 | 60,500 | 57,600 | 29.2 | 29.7 | 29.0 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
| Total Private | $259.05 | $266.60 | $249.78 | $8.02 | $8.03 | $7.83 |
| Mining | 520.86 | 539.32 | 514.35 | 13.12 | 12.78 | 12.70 |
| Construction | 395.85 | 401.77 | 373.58 | 10.50 | 10.49 | 10.32 |
| Manufacturing | 345.86 | 356.70 | 343.13 | 8.69 | 8.70 | 8.41 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 419.68 | 429.55 | 415.84 | 9.56 | 10.93 | 10.69 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 194.88 | 203.05 | 185.47 | 6.72 | 6.55 | 6.44 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 300.33 | 302.15 | 282.91 | 8.68 | 8.44 | 8.37 |
| Services | 228.64 | 234.63 | 216.92 | 7.83 | 7.90 | 7.48 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,200 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 42.3 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,800 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 35.2 | 38.4 | 40.6 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $395.37 | $396.90 | $361.24 | $9.11 | $9.00 | $8.54 |
| Rapid City MSA | 321.02 | 357.89 | 390.17 | 9.12 | 9.32 | 9.61 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| Male | 2,547 | 1,615 | 2,377 |
| Female | 940 | 760 | 972 |
| Race, Total | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| White | 3,228 | 2,181 | 3,014 |
| Nonwhite | 259 | 194 | 335 |
| Age, Total | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| Under 45 | 2,556 | 1,736 | 2,426 |
| Over 45 | 931 | 639 | 923 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| Mining | 162 | 77 | 123 |
| Construction | 1,239 | 696 | 928 |
| Manufacturing | 821 | 540 | 936 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 126 | 79 | 185 |
| Trade | 502 | 419 | 485 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 47 | 49 | 55 |
| Services | 448 | 414 | 490 |
| Government | 142 | 101 | 147 |
| [2]Occupation | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| Professional & Managerial | 308 | 293 | 349 |
| Clerical and Sales | 348 | 332 | 351 |
| Services | 376 | 272 | 334 |
| Processing | 135 | 121 | 157 |
| Machine Trade | 138 | 89 | 123 |
| Benchwork | 305 | 157 | 388 |
| Structural Work | 1,375 | 746 | 1,107 |
| Other | 502 | 365 | 540 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 3,487 | 2,375 | 3,349 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 740 | 560 | 650 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 877 | 428 | 643 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 1,370 | 950 | 1,469 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 500 | 437 | 587 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 3,578 | 2,787 | 2,939 | 28.4 | 21.7 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 18,300 | 9,149 | 18,118 | 100.0 | 1.0 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $1,599,056 | $821,678 | $1,338,035 | 94.6 | 19.5 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,002,537 | $47,674,623 | $43,481,349 | -1.4 | 8.1 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 6,888 | 5,329 | 6,161 | 29.3 | 11.8 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 2,828 | 3,575 | 2,733 | -20.9 | 3.5 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 8,016 | 8,366 | 8,090 | -4.2 | -0.9 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | January 1991 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $100,074 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## Minimum Wage Increases

South Dakota's minimum wage increases to $4.25 an hour April 1, 1991.

The increase from $3.80 an hour was approved by the South Dakota Legislature last year as part of a two-step increase in the state's minimum wage that matched increases in the federal minimum wage.

"The state minimum wage law applies to all businesses in South Dakota," said Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck. "It covers all employees who have reached the age of 18, with the exception of babysitters and outside salesmen."

Beginning April 1, 1991, South Dakota employers can use a 50 percent credit against the hourly wages of employees who earn more than $35 a month in tips. "If an employer chooses to use the tip credit, South Dakota law requires a minimum cash wage for tipped employees of $2.13 per hour," de Hueck said.

If at anytime an employee does not, combining wages and tips, earn $4.25 per hour, the employer is required to make up the difference in the form of a wage. Because the tip credit requires extensive record keeping, de Hueck said some employers choose to pay the minimum wage instead of relying on the tip credit.

*South Dakota*

**Labor Bulletin**

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

|  | Jan. 1991 | Dec. 1990 | Jan. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 134.6 | 133.8 | 127.4 | 0.6 | 5.7 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 106.5 | 107.3 | 108.1 | -0.7 | -1.5 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $148,186 | $149,547 | $150,281 | -0.9 | -1.4 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 850 | 975 | 1,543 | -12.8 | -44.9 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 9.52 | 10.00 | 10.50 | -4.80 | -9.33 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

February 1991 Published March 1991

## W♦nna B♠t?

*Scratch and match, three in a row, you win*

Has legalized gambling affected employment levels in South Dakota? Place your bets on the table. We'll look at the odds in this article by studying changes in the number of employees covered by unemployment insurance[1] since the beginning of legalized gambling. The most recent data available on employees covered by unemployment insurance is for the month of September 1990.

Legalized gambling got its start in South Dakota with lottery tickets in October 1987, so let us first look into their possible effects on employment levels. Grocery and convenience stores are two of the most popular places where lottery tickets are sold. Therefore, let us compare employment of these two industries from September 1987 (before lottery tickets) to September 1988, 1989 and 1990. Those years brought both grocery and convenience stores a three-in-a-row win of employment gains. A month before lottery ticket sales began in South Dakota (September 1987), there were 6,941 employees in grocery stores. One year later (September 1988), employment in that industry had increased to 7,210. Growth continued, with September 1989 employment of 7,258 and 7,739 in September 1990. Convenience stores followed suit with growth. The September 1987 employment level in this industry was 1,053. By September 1988, there were 1,550 employees in convenience stores in the state. Again, growth continued, with a September 1989 level of 1,788 and a September 1990 level of 2,068.

*Grocery and convenience stores on overall winning streak*

The September to September increase from 1987 (before lottery tickets) to 1988 (after lottery tickets) for both of these industries was higher than the previous September to September increase, indicating that lottery tickets may have had an impact. However, it would not be fair to credit lottery tickets for all of the growth. Both convenience stores and grocery stores have noted general growth in recent years. There have been an increasing number of convenience stores, and their expansion to include video rentals also contributed to growth. The addition of many services (i.e. video rentals, pharmacies, floral departments, delicatessens, etc.) in grocery stores has increased employment levels. However, the extent of the differences in the September to September growth noted before and after lottery tickets do indicate that lottery tickets have also been of benefit to these industries. The September 1987 to September 1988 employment increase of 269 in grocery stores equated to a 3.9 percent increase. The increase for the previous year (September 1986 to September 1987) was 187, or 2.8 percent. The difference was even more noticeable in convenience stores. The September 1987 to September 1988 employment increase was 497, or 47.2 percent, compared to a September to September increase of just 171 (or 19.4 percent) the previous year.

Poker, joker poker, keno or black jack . . . what's your game? The colorful flash and musical sounds of electronic machines changed the scene in many businesses across the state when video lottery was introduced in October 1989. To look at the impact that video lottery machines have had on the level of employment covered by unemployment insurance, we will again compare September employment levels. September 1989, which will show us pre-video lottery employment levels, will be compared against levels in September 1990, after video lottery began.

According to information received from the South Dakota Lottery Commission, over two-thirds of video lottery machines are located in bars, lounges and restaurants. Let us look at employment changes in eating and drinking establishments, then. In September

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1989 the statewide employment level in eating and drinking places was 19,910. By September 1990 employment in this industry had increased to 21,857, a 9.8 percent increase. To give us a better feel for how gambling related this increase was, the September 1988 to September 1989 increase in this industry was just 810 (4.2 percent).

Employment growth can be tied to video lottery even more directly in the industry of coin-operated video amusement devices. This services industry includes those firms that own and service the video lottery machines leased to the establishments that we see them in. From September 1989 (before video lottery) to September 1990, employment in this industry increased from 170 to 307, an outstanding 80.6 percent growth. Again to gain perspective on the causal relationship between that growth and video lottery, let us look at this industry's performance before video lottery. From September 1988 to September 1989, employment increased just 6.9 percent.

### *Things are grand in home of dead man's hand*

If you're willing to wager that legalized gambling has affected employment levels at this point, the safest bet is on Lawrence County. Legalized gambling began in the home of the dead man's hand, Deadwood, on November 1, 1989. Therefore, let us look again at pre-gambling employment levels using September 1989 data and post-gambling numbers using September 1990 data.

The total number of employees covered by unemployment insurance for September 1989 in Lawrence County was 8,366, compared to 10,225 in September 1990. That is an increase of 22.2 percent. Comparing growth noted during the same period one year earlier, at just 3.0 percent, further highlights gambling's impact.

The legalization of gambling seems to have especially dealt a winning hand to eating and drinking establishments, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services in Lawrence County. The combined employment level in these industries was just 1,297 in September 1989 before gambling became legal, but increased to 2,767 in September 1990. This computes to a healthy 113 percent increase. The September to September increase the previous year was just 59, or 4.8 percent.

### *Lawrence County jackpot shared with state*

The gambling-related growth in Lawrence County was so substantial that it can be credited with some of the statewide increase of 3,547 in these three industries from September 1989 to September 1990. In fact, 1,470 (or 41.4 percent) of that statewide increase was in Lawrence County.

What is included in these industries that ties them to gambling? The eating and drinking establishment industry includes restaurants and bars. The industry of hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places includes casino hotels and motels as well as those places mentioned in the industry title. The amusement and recreation services industry includes the gambling-related businesses of operators of amusement devices (such as slot machines) and game parlors (such as card rooms), as well as other types of businesses (such as bowling centers, physical fitness facilities, and tourist attractions).

When bets were opened in this article, if you laid money down that gambling has impacted employment levels, it was a wise venture. It seems that it has affected employment levels in various ways, in Lawrence County and the state as a whole. In some cases, such as in grocery stores and convenience stores, additional workers like cashiers have been hired to handle additional business, possibly in part from the sale of lottery tickets. In other cases, it has meant the addition of jobs in occupations that did not exist before in South Dakota, such as card dealers in Deadwood. In other cases, the appeal of video lottery and other forms of gambling have allowed establishments like restaurants and bars to draw a full house, and additional workers like waiters, waitresses and bartenders have been needed to accommodate patrons.

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[1] Approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm wage and salaried workers are covered by unemployment insurance. The five percent of the wage and salaried workers who are not covered are primarily railroad employees, employees of non-profit organizations, non-covered staff of private elementary and secondary schools, work study students, and some state and local government officials and appointees.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in February

In February, the number of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota continued to expand from year-earlier levels, increasing 9,100 jobs (or 3.3 percent) from February 1990 levels. Job increases from year-ago levels occurred in all industries with the exception of manufacturing, in which employment decreased slightly by 100 jobs.

The retail trade industry led all industries in job growth with the addition of 3,500 jobs. The eating and drinking establishment division captured approximately half of this job growth. Food stores increased their employment level by 300 jobs. This increase can be tied to the continuing trend toward offering more conveniences and one-stop shopping. It appears that food stores are continually expanding their walls or building larger stores to house all these conveniences offered to customers, the most recent of which is full service banking. General merchandise and apparel stores gained an additional 600 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The majority of the increase in general merchandise and apparel stores may be attributed to the new chain of department stores which opened in the state.

The services industry noted job growth of 2,300 from year-earlier levels. The hotels and amusements division enjoyed employment growth from year-ago levels with the addition of 700 jobs. The medical and health division added 900 jobs, with hospitals capturing 700 of those jobs. The hospital division is not only increasing employment in the traditional health careers but is also expanding into the area of child care. Other health services increased their employment levels by 200 jobs, which were distributed throughout all areas of nursing and personal care facilities.

The construction industry noted job gains of 1,200 from year-ago employment levels. Building construction added 500 jobs; highway and street 200 jobs; and special trade contractors 500 jobs. Fierce competition in retail establishments has spurred expansions and remodeling, which in turn greatly impacts the construction industry. Some construction businesses that traditionally lay off workers in December and January are retaining these workers because jobs are not completed and construction companies have been able to continue work during the winter months.

Government grew by 1,000 jobs from year-earlier employment levels to 64,000. The local government division gained 600 jobs; state government gained 200 jobs; and federal government gained 200 jobs.

Transportation and public utilities added 500 jobs from February 1990. All of this job growth occurred in the transportation division, which has more than recouped employment losses which occurred in 1989. The growth may also be partially attributed to increased business which requires additional personnel. As business increases and more truckers "lease on" with trucking firms, additional workers such as mechanics and office staff are also needed.

The wholesale trade industry added 400 jobs, which were distributed evenly between durable and nondurable goods.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm wage and salaried employment levels increased by 200 jobs from January to February. State and local education increased by 600 jobs and is reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. The 400 employment increase in private sector educational services is following the same trend as state and local education.

The construction industry gained 100 jobs from January to February. Although relatively small, this January to February increase is quite significant because it is reflecting an abnormal employment change. Historically, this industry decreases employment from January to February.

The retail trade industry decreased by 700 jobs over the month. The majority of this decrease was in the general merchandise and apparel division and may be attributed to post-holiday decreases of temporary personnel.

South Dakota labor force in February 1991 was 357,500, with 343,500 South Dakotans employed and 14,000 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.0 percent.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | February 1991 (1) | | | | February 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 124,070,000 | 115,151,000 | 8,919,000 | 7.2(3) | 123,442,000 | 116,308,000 | 7,134,000 | 5.8 |
| South Dakota | 357,500 | 343,500 | 14,000 | 3.9 | 353,900 | 339,500 | 14,400 | 4.1 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 76,444 | 74,048 | 2,396 | 3.1 | 75,902 | 73,464 | 2,438 | 3.2 |
| Rapid City MSA | 39,683 | 38,093 | 1,590 | 4.0 | 39,416 | 37,679 | 1,737 | 4.4 |
| Aurora | 1,359 | 1,341 | 18 | 1.3 | 1,390 | 1,362 | 28 | 2.0 |
| Beadle | 8,991 | 8,642 | 349 | 3.9 | 8,743 | 8,500 | 243 | 2.8 |
| Bennett | 1,549 | 1,508 | 41 | 2.6 | 1,542 | 1,496 | 46 | 3.0 |
| Bon Homme | 3,503 | 3,273 | 230 | 6.6 | 3,350 | 3,293 | 57 | 1.7 |
| Brookings | 15,006 | 14,299 | 707 | 4.7 | 14,726 | 14,048 | 678 | 4.6 |
| Brown | 20,319 | 19,556 | 763 | 3.8 | 19,986 | 18,932 | 1,054 | 5.3 |
| Brule | 2,745 | 2,689 | 56 | 2.0 | 2,682 | 2,601 | 81 | 3.0 |
| Buffalo | 391 | 360 | 31 | 7.9 | 400 | 383 | 17 | 4.3 |
| Butte | 3,445 | 3,274 | 171 | 5.0 | 3,447 | 3,275 | 172 | 5.0 |
| Campbell | 1,021 | 972 | 49 | 4.8 | 1,029 | 1,000 | 29 | 2.8 |
| Charles Mix | 3,602 | 3,484 | 118 | 3.3 | 3,583 | 3,430 | 153 | 4.3 |
| Clark | 1,742 | 1,661 | 81 | 4.6 | 1,827 | 1,731 | 96 | 5.3 |
| Clay | 7,509 | 7,164 | 345 | 4.6 | 7,258 | 7,012 | 246 | 3.4 |
| Codington | 12,411 | 11,888 | 523 | 4.2 | 12,292 | 11,648 | 644 | 5.2 |
| Corson | 1,374 | 1,228 | 146 | 10.6 | 1,438 | 1,336 | 102 | 7.1 |
| Custer | 3,338 | 3,151 | 187 | 5.6 | 3,203 | 3,100 | 103 | 3.2 |
| Davison | 9,425 | 9,210 | 215 | 2.3 | 9,212 | 8,976 | 236 | 2.6 |
| Day | 3,095 | 2,952 | 143 | 4.6 | 3,253 | 3,029 | 224 | 6.9 |
| Deuel | 2,159 | 2,073 | 86 | 4.0 | 2,232 | 2,084 | 148 | 6.6 |
| Dewey | 1,850 | 1,709 | 141 | 7.6 | 2,031 | 1,835 | 196 | 9.7 |
| Douglas | 1,510 | 1,475 | 35 | 2.3 | 1,557 | 1,512 | 45 | 2.9 |
| Edmunds | 1,868 | 1,809 | 59 | 3.2 | 1,936 | 1,872 | 64 | 3.3 |
| Fall River | 3,033 | 2,882 | 151 | 5.0 | 3,222 | 3,069 | 153 | 4.7 |
| Faulk | 1,080 | 1,059 | 21 | 1.9 | 1,173 | 1,116 | 57 | 4.9 |
| Grant | 4,095 | 3,899 | 196 | 4.8 | 4,064 | 3,876 | 188 | 4.6 |
| Gregory | 2,208 | 2,144 | 64 | 2.9 | 2,239 | 2,144 | 95 | 4.2 |
| Haakon | 1,112 | 1,087 | 25 | 2.2 | 1,156 | 1,110 | 46 | 4.0 |
| Hamlin | 2,359 | 2,246 | 113 | 4.8 | 2,320 | 2,225 | 95 | 4.1 |
| Hand | 1,762 | 1,732 | 30 | 1.7 | 1,898 | 1,831 | 67 | 3.5 |
| Hanson | 1,299 | 1,264 | 35 | 2.7 | 1,353 | 1,308 | 45 | 3.3 |
| Harding | 691 | 678 | 13 | 1.9 | 764 | 735 | 29 | 3.8 |
| Hughes | 8,262 | 8,014 | 248 | 3.0 | 8,301 | 8,032 | 269 | 3.2 |
| Hutchinson | 3,878 | 3,720 | 158 | 4.1 | 3,990 | 3,866 | 124 | 3.1 |
| Hyde | 803 | 778 | 25 | 3.1 | 838 | 816 | 22 | 2.6 |
| Jackson | 1,524 | 1,476 | 48 | 3.1 | 1,569 | 1,493 | 76 | 4.8 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | February 1991 (1) | | | | February 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,112 | 1,066 | 46 | 4.1 | 1,131 | 1,109 | 22 | 1.9 |
| Jones | 580 | 532 | 48 | 8.3 | 589 | 546 | 43 | 7.3 |
| Kingsbury | 2,530 | 2,403 | 127 | 5.0 | 2,578 | 2,497 | 81 | 3.1 |
| Lake | 5,192 | 4,909 | 283 | 5.5 | 5,194 | 4,846 | 348 | 6.7 |
| Lawrence | 13,578 | 12,994 | 584 | 4.3 | 11,554 | 11,000 | 554 | 4.8 |
| Lincoln | 7,298 | 7,048 | 250 | 3.4 | 7,178 | 6,927 | 251 | 3.5 |
| Lyman | 1,391 | 1,312 | 79 | 5.7 | 1,381 | 1,321 | 60 | 4.3 |
| McCook | 2,699 | 2,581 | 118 | 4.4 | 2,834 | 2,686 | 148 | 5.2 |
| McPherson | 1,408 | 1,344 | 64 | 4.5 | 1,458 | 1,394 | 64 | 4.4 |
| Marshall | 2,053 | 1,979 | 74 | 3.6 | 2,231 | 2,086 | 145 | 6.5 |
| Meade | 9,545 | 9,178 | 367 | 3.8 | 9,042 | 8,632 | 410 | 4.5 |
| Mellette | 810 | 754 | 56 | 6.9 | 855 | 810 | 45 | 5.3 |
| Miner | 1,610 | 1,561 | 49 | 3.0 | 1,489 | 1,441 | 48 | 3.2 |
| Minnehaha | 76,444 | 74,048 | 2,396 | 3.1 | 75,902 | 73,464 | 2,438 | 3.2 |
| Moody | 3,068 | 2,940 | 128 | 4.2 | 3,217 | 3,052 | 165 | 5.1 |
| Pennington | 39,683 | 38,093 | 1,590 | 4.0 | 39,416 | 37,679 | 1,737 | 4.4 |
| Perkins | 2,172 | 2,116 | 56 | 2.6 | 2,362 | 2,271 | 91 | 3.9 |
| Potter | 1,315 | 1,266 | 49 | 3.7 | 1,382 | 1,348 | 34 | 2.5 |
| Roberts | 4,355 | 4,126 | 229 | 5.3 | 4,439 | 4,122 | 317 | 7.1 |
| Sanborn | 1,067 | 1,019 | 48 | 4.5 | 1,068 | 1,025 | 43 | 4.0 |
| Shannon | 2,354 | 2,194 | 160 | 6.8 | 2,357 | 2,204 | 153 | 6.5 |
| Spink | 3,415 | 3,306 | 109 | 3.2 | 3,495 | 3,397 | 98 | 2.8 |
| Stanley | 1,261 | 1,195 | 66 | 5.2 | 1,410 | 1,315 | 95 | 6.7 |
| Sully | 729 | 696 | 33 | 4.5 | 760 | 738 | 22 | 2.9 |
| Todd | 2,548 | 2,421 | 127 | 5.0 | 2,655 | 2,462 | 193 | 7.3 |
| Tripp | 3,185 | 3,086 | 99 | 3.1 | 3,230 | 3,122 | 108 | 3.3 |
| Turner | 4,205 | 4,052 | 153 | 3.6 | 4,064 | 3,900 | 164 | 4.0 |
| Union | 6,286 | 6,026 | 260 | 4.1 | 5,884 | 5,634 | 250 | 4.2 |
| Walworth | 2,822 | 2,738 | 84 | 3.0 | 2,816 | 2,701 | 115 | 4.1 |
| Yankton | 11,403 | 10,808 | 595 | 5.2 | 10,824 | 10,605 | 219 | 2.0 |
| Ziebach | 1,111 | 1,070 | 41 | 3.7 | 1,121 | 1,092 | 29 | 2.6 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.5 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

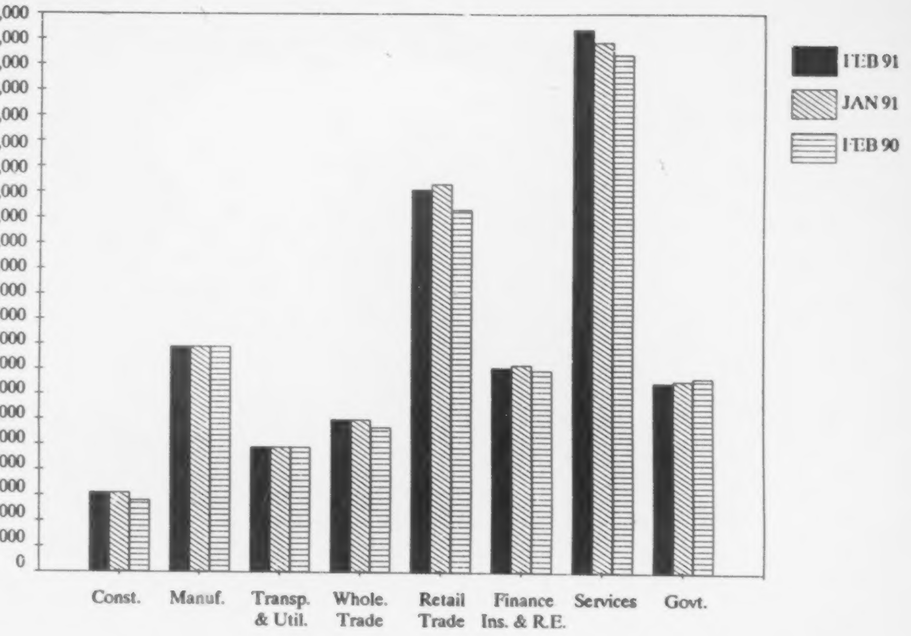
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 285,600 | 285,400 | 276,500 | .1 | 3.3 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 221,600 | 222,100 | 213,500 | -.2 | 3.8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 45,800 | 45,900 | 44,600 | -.2 | 2.7 |
| MINING | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,400 | .0 | 4.2 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 10,100 | 10,000 | 8,900 | 1.0 | 13.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 33,200 | 33,400 | 33,300 | -.6 | -.3 |
| Durable Goods | 18,500 | 18,700 | 19,100 | -1.1 | -3.1 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 10,800 | 10,900 | 11,400 | -.9 | -5.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 14,700 | 14,700 | 14,200 | .0 | 3.5 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,600 | 7,700 | 7,500 | -1.3 | 1.3 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,100 | .0 | 3.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 239,800 | 239,500 | 231,900 | .1 | 3.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,600 | 13,600 | 13,100 | .0 | 3.8 |
| Transportation | 8,200 | 8,200 | 7,700 | .0 | 6.5 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 3.2 | .0 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 75,000 | 75,800 | 71,100 | -1.1 | 5.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 18,600 | 18,700 | 18,200 | -.5 | 2.2 |
| Durable Goods | 8,500 | 8,500 | 8,300 | .0 | 2.4 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,100 | 10,200 | 9,900 | -1.0 | 2.0 |
| Retail Trade | 56,400 | 57,100 | 52,900 | -1.2 | 6.6 |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 20,200 | 20,200 | 18,400 | .0 | 9.8 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,200 | 10,700 | 9,600 | -4.7 | 6.3 |
| Food Stores | 8,300 | 8,400 | 8,000 | -1.2 | 3.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,200 | 16,300 | 16,000 | -.6 | 1.3 |
| Finance | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,600 | -.9 | -.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,600 | -1.8 | .0 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 | .0 | .0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 3,900 | 3,800 | .0 | 2.6 |
| SERVICES | 71,000 | 70,500 | 68,700 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 8,200 | 8,100 | 7,500 | 1.2 | 9.3 |
| Personal and Business | 8,100 | 8,200 | 8,500 | -1.2 | -4.7 |
| Medical and Health Services | 27,600 | 27,600 | 26,700 | .0 | 3.4 |
| Hospitals | 13,100 | 13,000 | 12,400 | .8 | 5.6 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,600 | 14,600 | 14,400 | .0 | 1.4 |
| Educational Services | 5,500 | 5,100 | 5,200 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Social Services | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,500 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,600 | 8,600 | 8,400 | .0 | 2.4 |
| GOVERNMENT | 64,000 | 63,300 | 63,000 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Federal | 11,400 | 11,500 | 11,200 | -.9 | 1.8 |
| State | 17,000 | 16,800 | 16,800 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| State Education | 8,400 | 8,200 | 8,300 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Local | 35,600 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Local Education | 20,800 | 20,400 | 20,600 | 2.0 | 1.0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

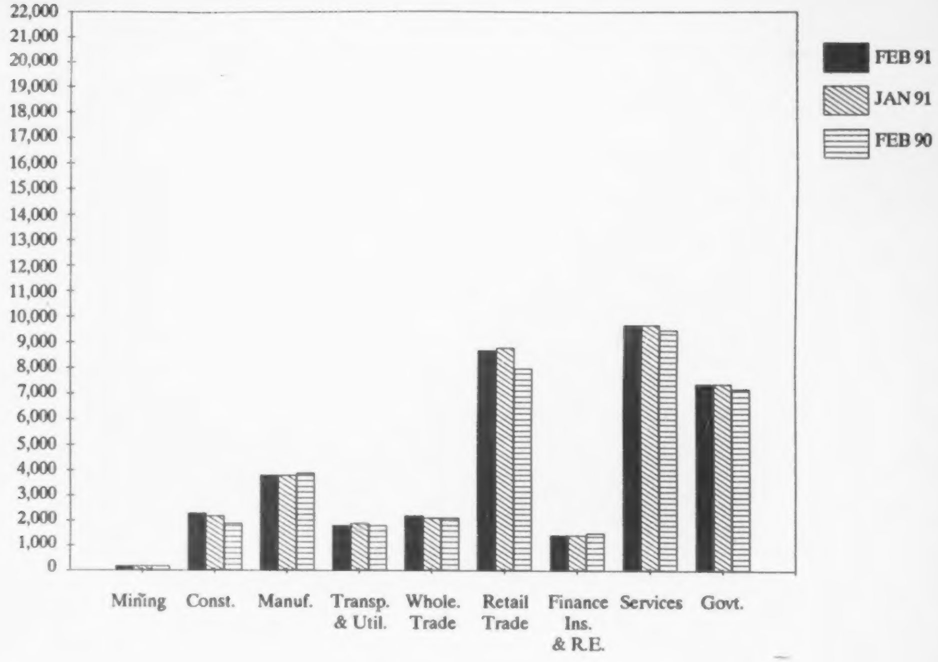


| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 75,100 | 75,000 | 72,800 | .1 | 3.2 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 12,100 | 12,100 | 11,800 | .0 | 2.5 |
| *MINING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,800 | .0 | 10.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 8,900 | 8,900 | 8,900 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 63,000 | 62,900 | 61,000 | .2 | 3.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 21,100 | 21,300 | 20,000 | -.9 | 5.5 |
| Wholesale | 6,000 | 6,000 | 5,700 | .0 | 5.3 |
| Retail | 15,100 | 15,300 | 14,300 | -1.3 | 5.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,100 | 8,200 | 8,000 | -1.2 | 1.3 |
| SERVICES | 21,400 | 20,900 | 20,400 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,700 | -1.3 | -2.6 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 37,500 | 37,500 | 36,100 | .0 | 3.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,300 | 6,200 | 6,000 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 200 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,300 | 2,200 | 1,900 | 4.5 | 21.1 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,900 | .0 | -2.6 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 31,200 | 31,300 | 30,100 | -.3 | 3.7 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,800 | -5.3 | .0 |
| TRADE | 10,900 | 10,900 | 10,100 | .0 | 7.9 |
| Wholesale | 2,200 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Retail | 8,700 | 8,800 | 8,000 | -1.1 | 8.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | .0 | -6.7 |
| SERVICES | 9,700 | 9,700 | 9,500 | .0 | 2.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,200 | .0 | 2.8 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 |
| Total Private | 183,700 | 184,500 | 177,200 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 31.9 |
| Mining | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 40.0 |
| Construction | 7,700 | 7,700 | 6,800 | 37.4 | 37.7 | 36.5 |
| Manufacturing | 24,700 | 24,700 | 25,100 | 40.3 | 39.6 | 39.7 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,400 | 11,400 | 11,000 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 37.9 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 65,600 | 66,300 | 62,200 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 28.8 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,200 | 12,200 | 12,100 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 34.8 |
| Services | 60,000 | 60,100 | 58,000 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 29.4 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 |
| Total Private | $262.76 | $260.16 | $248.82 | $8.11 | $8.13 | $7.80 |
| Mining | 527.52 | 524.91 | 508.40 | 12.62 | 13.09 | 12.71 |
| Construction | 387.84 | 394.34 | 375.22 | 10.37 | 10.46 | 10.28 |
| Manufacturing | 346.58 | 341.35 | 331.50 | 8.60 | 8.62 | 8.35 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 418.07 | 423.60 | 424.48 | 11.06 | 11.06 | 11.20 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 197.95 | 194.59 | 186.34 | 6.71 | 6.71 | 6.47 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 304.15 | 309.87 | 282.92 | 8.69 | 8.93 | 8.13 |
| Services | 237.60 | 230.59 | 217.27 | 7.92 | 7.87 | 7.39 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 6,100 | 6,200 | 6,400 | 40.8 | 41.4 | 40.9 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,900 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 37.1 | 37.0 | 40.6 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $369.65 | $376.74 | $335.79 | $9.06 | $9.10 | $8.21 |
| Rapid City MSA | 340.58 | 332.63 | 388.95 | 9.18 | 8.99 | 9.58 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| Male | 2,739 | 2,547 | 2,523 |
| Female | 940 | 940 | 995 |
| Race, Total | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| White | 3,421 | 3,228 | 3,201 |
| Nonwhite | 258 | 259 | 317 |
| Age, Total | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| Under 45 | 2,661 | 2,556 | 2,558 |
| Over 45 | 1,018 | 931 | 960 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| Mining | 139 | 162 | 152 |
| Construction | 1,247 | 1,239 | 1,077 |
| Manufacturing | 823 | 821 | 901 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 167 | 126 | 144 |
| Trade | 567 | 502 | 492 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 66 | 47 | 78 |
| Services | 508 | 448 | 509 |
| Government | 162 | 142 | 165 |
| [2]Occupation | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| Professional & Managerial | 360 | 308 | 334 |
| Clerical and Sales | 414 | 348 | 363 |
| Services | 404 | 376 | 340 |
| Processing | 134 | 135 | 145 |
| Machine Trade | 164 | 138 | 140 |
| Benchwork | 253 | 305 | 385 |
| Structural Work | 1,372 | 1,375 | 1,252 |
| Other | 578 | 502 | 559 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 3,679 | 3,487 | 3,518 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 519 | 740 | 486 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 564 | 877 | 463 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 2,028 | 1,370 | 1,915 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 568 | 500 | 654 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,890 | 3,578 | 1,600 | -47.2 | 18.1 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 15,400 | 18,300 | 14,281 | -15.8 | 7.8 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $1,497,129 | $1,599,056 | $1,409,301 | -6.4 | 6.2 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $45,966,720 | $47,002,537 | $42,665,737 | -2.2 | 7.7 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 5,572 | 6,888 | 5,287 | -19.1 | 5.4 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 2,770 | 2,828 | 2,840 | -2.1 | -2.5 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 8,446 | 8,016 | 8,377 | 5.4 | 0.8 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | February 1991 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $85,934 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## Summer Youth Program

Applications are being accepted for the 1991 Summer Youth Program, the South Dakota Department of Labor recently announced.

The Summer Youth Program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs. South Dakota has openings for about 1,500 youth in this year's program.

"It is very important for young workers to learn good work habits and the skills they will need to find and keep a job as adults," said Labor Secretary Peter de Hueck.

"While they are earning a paycheck, the Summer Youth Program provides South Dakota's young workers a valuable learning experience," de Hueck said. "It's also a good investment in the future for South Dakota businesses."

The program, funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, offers jobs paying at least $4.25 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from May 28 through Sept. 6.

Youth are employed by public, non-profit and private sector employers. Employers are encouraged to retain the young workers when the program ends.

There are also incentives for businesses to hire and train young workers, de Hueck said. Employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young employees. In some cases, federal tax credits may be available for up to 40 percent of wages paid to 16 and 17 year olds.

One component of the Summer Youth Program helps participants enhance academic skills. Up to 380 South Dakota youth may be chosen for Project EASY (Employment and Academic Skill Training for Youth).

Project EASY students spend part of the day receiving instruction on reading, math and language skills, then go to a work site for the remainder of the day. Project EASY will be offered this summer at 21 locations across the state.

Applications for the Summer Youth Program are available from Job Service of South Dakota offices, school counselors and Career Learning Centers. Businesses interested in serving as work sites should contact Job Service or the Private Industry Council of South Dakota at 1-800-952-3216.

*South Dakota*

# Labor Bulletin

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Feb. 1991 | Jan. 1991 | Feb. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 134.8 | 134.6 | 128.0 | 0.1 | 5.3 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 105.7 | 106.6 | 108.5 | -0.8 | -2.6 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $148,128 | $146,985 | $149,657 | 0.8 | -1.0 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 989 | 850 | 1,459 | 16.4 | -32.2 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 9.05 | 9.52 | 10.00 | -4.94 | -9.50 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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*South Dakota*

# Labor Bulletin

June 1991 Published July 1991

## A Comparison of South Dakota's Manufacturing Industry to the Nation's

The manufacturing industry in South Dakota seems to draw its strength from the uniqueness of the state and the determination of its people. In this article we will compare and contrast the manufacturing industry of South Dakota with that of the nation. By doing this we will explain the similarities and differences of South Dakota's manufacturers to those of the nation. This article is based on data of employment covered by unemployment insurance. This data represents approximately 95 percent of non-farm employment in South Dakota. The data used will be 1989 annual averages which represents the most current data available at the national level.

To facilitate the comparison and contrast of the manufacturing industry in South Dakota to that of the nation, we will be using the percentage of employment rather than total numbers. The reason for the conversion to percentage is because South Dakota is a small state and therefore we have an annual average employment of hundreds or thousands in the manufacturing industry while the entire United States could have an annual average employment of hundreds of thousands. Therefore, by just examining the number of annual average employed we would lose sight of the actual comparison or contrast we are making.

In 1989, the manufacturing industry in South Dakota made up 15.5 percent of private sector employment; on the national level manufacturing made up 21.6 percent of the private sector employment. Manufacturing is the third largest industry in employment size at both the national and state level, thus making it a vital industry to both.

Within the manufacturing industry there are two different sectors to be considered: manufacturers of durable goods and manufacturers of nondurable goods. Durable goods are such items as jewelry, furniture, home appliances, or farm equipment. Nondurable goods include such items as paper products, clothing, and food products. In this article we will examine the top four industries with the highest percentage of average annual employment in both durable and nondurable manufacturing in South Dakota. We will also compare or contrast the same durable and nondurable manufacturing industries at the national level.

### • Nondurable Manufacturing

First, let's look at nondurable manufacturers. Nationwide, the nondurable manufacturing group made up 41.2 percent of the 1989 average annual employment in manufacturing while South Dakota's nondurable manufacturing group was slightly higher at 43.5 percent that year. In the nondurable division of the manufacturing industry, in 1989, the food and kindred products group had the largest annual average employment both in South Dakota and nationwide. But in South Dakota, food and kindred product manufacturers were more vital, and made up a larger percentage of employment than on the national level. In South Dakota, food and kindred products represented 52.7 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment in comparison to 20.5 percent nationwide. This contrast may be due to the fact that South Dakota is an agricultural state, and as such South Dakota's manufacturers use the state's products to produce food and kindred products such as meat and poultry, dairy products, potato chips, and various bakery products.

The second largest manufacturing group in the nondurable sector in both South Dakota and nationwide in 1989 was printing and publishing. In South Dakota, this group made up 19.3 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment, which mirrored the nation at 19.5 percent. In South Dakota, some examples of employers in this industry group are publishers and printers of newspapers, and various types of other commercial printers

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whose products can vary from brochures and pamphlets to business cards and bumper stickers.

**South Dakota's Apparel Manufacturers make goods ranging from pillows to military uniforms**

The next largest nondurable manufacturing group in South Dakota and also nationwide was manufacturers of apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials. This industry group in South Dakota had 12.5 percent of the nondurable annual average employment in 1989 while nationwide it constituted 13.5 percent of the nondurable employment. Manufacturers in South Dakota produce a variety of apparel and related goods which range from uniforms for the military to home furnishings items such as bedspreads and pillows.

The manufacturing group entitled rubber and miscellaneous plastic products was the next largest industry group in the nondurable sector. During 1989, this group ran nearly parallel to the nation. South Dakota experienced 11.3 percent of nondurable manufacturing employment and the nation had average employment of 11.1 percent. In South Dakota, these manufacturers make a variety of fabricated rubber and plastic products ranging from microwaveable utensils to ear plugs to plastic bags.

### • Durable Manufacturing

Now let's take a look at the comparisons and contrasts of durable products manufacturers in South Dakota and the nation. Nationwide, the durable manufacturing group made up 58.8 percent of the 1989 annual average employment in manufacturing. By comparison South Dakota's durable manufacturing group made up 56.5 percent of the annual average employment in manufacturing. During 1989, both in South Dakota and nationwide the industry with the largest percentage of annual average employment in the durable sector was manufacturers of industrial and commercial equipment and computer equipment. This group had 23.2 percent of the annual average employment in durable manufacturing in South Dakota compared to 18.7 percent nationwide. Manufacturers in South Dakota that are included in this group produce such items as farm machinery and equipment, construction equipment, and computer storage devices.

The second largest durable manufacturing group in South Dakota was manufacturers of electronic and other electrical equipment and components. Nationally, this group had the third largest annual average employment in 1989. In South Dakota this group had 19.5 percent of the annual average employment in durable goods, compared to 15.3 percent nationwide. These manufacturers in South Dakota make a variety of goods, including such items as battery chargers, floppy disks, microwave ovens, circuit boards, and electrical equipment for engines.

**South Dakota's Miscellaneous Manufacturing has higher percentage of employment than nation**

The next largest durable manufacturing group in South Dakota was miscellaneous manufacturing. Miscellaneous manufacturing made up 12.2 percent of the employment in the durable goods sector of manufacturing in South Dakota, but accounted for only 3.4 percent of durable manufacturing nationwide. The disparity between South Dakota and the nation is attributed to the large number of precious metal jewelry manufacturers located in the Black Hills area. Employment in jewelry manufacturing accounts for over half of annual average employment in miscellaneous manufacturing. Other examples of products produced in this industry group are stuffed toys, sporting goods, and advertising signs.

The fourth largest durable goods manufacturing group in South Dakota was manufacturers of lumber and wood products, except furniture. This group made up 11.7 percent of durable manufacturing employment in South Dakota compared to 6.6 percent nationally. The reason South Dakota had a higher percentage of employment was the availability of natural resources that are abundant in the state. Logging camps and sawmills are the dominant manufacturers in this industry.

As we can see by comparing and contrasting annual average employment in manufacturing for South Dakota and the nation, it is apparent that this industry is vital to both. It is also apparent that there are remarkable similarities between some manufacturing groups in South Dakota and the nation. And in some manufacturing groups South Dakota has outshined the nation in percentage of employment. As we have stated before, a great deal of the reason South Dakota has a higher percentage of employment than the nation does in some areas of manufacturing is due to the state's natural resources, and its people's ingenuity in the use of those resources which leads to a wide variety of different types of manufacturing.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in June

In June 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 304,800. This is an increase of 7,300 jobs (or 2.5 percent) from year-ago employment levels. The retail trade industry captured the largest employment gain from year-ago employment levels with the addition of 2,900 jobs. The divisions showing the largest job growth over the year were: eating and drinking establishments (1,000 jobs); general merchandise/apparel stores (500 jobs); and food stores (400 jobs). The remaining job increase was distributed throughout this industry.

The services industry came in second in job growth with the addition of 1,800 jobs. The medical and health division added half of these jobs (900) from year-ago employment levels. As the aging of the population continues and medical advances enable people with previously fatal conditions to survive the demand for rehabilitative services, specialized care, coronary care, and geriatric medicine has increased. The other half of this job growth was noted in educational services; social services; membership organizations; and miscellaneous services.

The manufacturing industry added 800 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The printing and publishing and food and kindred products divisions led the manufacturing industry in this job growth. Government noted an employment increase of 600 jobs. Local government gained 1,100 jobs over the year, with 600 of those jobs in local education. Continued employment increases occurred in local education because more faculty and teacher aides were hired to address increased enrollments and students with special needs. However, federal government decreased 700 jobs over the year, which may be partially attributed to laying off of Census workers, which were hired last year to conduct the 1990 Census.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Nonfarm employment usually peaks in June because of the addition of seasonal summer jobs. This was not only the highest June employment level ever recorded but the highest employment level recorded since the inception of the Current Employment Statistics survey in 1939. Nonfarm wage and salaried employment noted a record high employment level of 304,800 (or 1.7 percent) over the month. All industry groups noted employment growth over the month with the exception of the transportation and public utilities industry, which noted a loss of 500 jobs. The transportation sector of this industry noted 400 of the 500 job loss, because of the decrease in educational services. School buses, which stop running during the summer months, impact employment levels in this sector. However, tour bus businesses that begin their seasonal run during this time of year helped prevent a greater decrease in employment in the transportation division.

Retail trade and construction tied in employment gains from May to June with the addition of 1,500 jobs each over the month. The eating and drinking establishment division in the retail trade industry captured 1,200 of the 1,500 jobs. The employment gain in the construction industry was divided equally between all three divisions: building; highway and street; and special trade contractors. The services industry posted a 1,200 job gain over the month. The tourism-related job gains in this industry were offset somewhat by a 1,000 job decrease in the educational services sector. The majority of employment decrease in the educational services division was support staff (such as cooks and teacher aides). The majority of the job increase was in the hotels/motels/amusements division which was due to the addition of personnel to accommodate tourists.

In government, the state and local education divisions also noted traditional declines as the school year came to a close. However this decrease was reduced by the addition to state government payrolls of nearly 1,300 youth who were working for private establishments and state and local government agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program. The Summer Youth Program, which is administered through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), began in 1984 and provides youth with employment from late May to mid-September each year. In local government, employment decreases in education were also offset by the hiring of summer workers.

South Dakota's labor force was 366,000 in June, with 354,600 South Dakotans employed and 11,400 unemployed. The unemployment rate in June was 3.1 percent, a decrease from the May rate of 3.4 percent.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | June 1991 (1) | | | | June 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 127,054,000 | 118,280,000 | 8,774,000 | 6.9(3) | 126,307,000 | 119,605,000 | 6,702,000 | 5.3(3) |
| South Dakota | 366,000 | 354,600 | 11,400 | 3.1 | 365,300 | 351,800 | 13,500 | 3.7 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 75,972 | 74,363 | 1,609 | 2.1 | 74,958 | 72,718 | 2,240 | 3.0 |
| Rapid City MSA | 41,348 | 39,987 | 1,361 | 3.3 | 40,991 | 39,751 | 1,240 | 3.0 |
| Aurora | 1,446 | 1,430 | 16 | 1.1 | 1,530 | 1,514 | 16 | 1.0 |
| Beadle | 8,531 | 8,274 | 257 | 3.0 | 9,047 | 8,717 | 330 | 3.6 |
| Bennett | 1,488 | 1,404 | 84 | 5.6 | 1,548 | 1,454 | 94 | 6.1 |
| Bon Homme | 3,575 | 3,514 | 61 | 1.7 | 3,529 | 3,505 | 24 | .7 |
| Brookings | 14,840 | 14,124 | 716 | 4.8 | 14,527 | 13,774 | 753 | 5.2 |
| Brown | 19,838 | 19,118 | 720 | 3.6 | 20,058 | 18,960 | 1,098 | 5.5 |
| Brule | 2,863 | 2,749 | 114 | 4.0 | 2,855 | 2,818 | 37 | 1.3 |
| Buffalo | 445 | 395 | 50 | 11.2 | 475 | 416 | 59 | 12.0 |
| Butte | 3,604 | 3,437 | 167 | 4.6 | 3,507 | 3,411 | 96 | 2.7 |
| Campbell | 1,112 | 1,090 | 22 | 2.0 | 1,154 | 1,136 | 18 | 1.6 |
| Charles Mix | 3,839 | 3,685 | 154 | 4.0 | 4,028 | 3,861 | 167 | 4.1 |
| Clark | 1,851 | 1,804 | 47 | 2.5 | 1,955 | 1,904 | 51 | 2.6 |
| Clay | 6,946 | 6,667 | 279 | 4.0 | 6,975 | 6,661 | 314 | 4.5 |
| Codington | 12,921 | 12,507 | 414 | 3.2 | 12,607 | 12,074 | 533 | 4.2 |
| Corson | 1,553 | 1,285 | 268 | 17.3 | 1,738 | 1,371 | 367 | 21.0 |
| Custer | 5,027 | 4,979 | 48 | 1.0 | 4,651. | 4,590 | 61 | 1.3 |
| Davison | 9,231 | 9,075 | 156 | 1.7 | 9,176 | 9,039 | 137 | 1.5 |
| Day | 3,246 | 3,156 | 90 | 2.8 | 3,329 | 3,202 | 127 | 3.8 |
| Deuel | 2,298 | 2,264 | 34 | 1.5 | 2,360 | 2,244 | 116 | 4.9 |
| Dewey | 2,130 | 1,831 | 299 | 14.0 | 2,142 | 1,901 | 241 | 11.3 |
| Douglas | 1,624 | 1,607 | 17 | 1.0 | 1,704 | 1,655 | 49 | 2.9 |
| Edmunds | 2,017 | 1,934 | 83 | 4.1 | 2,073 | 2,030 | 43 | 2.1 |
| Fall River | 3,217 | 3,108 | 109 | 3.4 | 3,416 | 3,281 | 135 | 4.0 |
| Faulk | 1,148 | 1,134 | 14 | 1.2 | 1,199 | 1,189 | 10 | .8 |
| Grant | 4,074 | 3,959 | 115 | 2.8 | 4,163 | 4,018 | 145 | 3.5 |
| Gregory | 2,368 | 2,306 | 62 | 2.6 | 2,524 | 2,477 | 47 | 1.9 |
| Haakon | 1,228 | 1,198 | 30 | 2.4 | 1,217 | 1,192 | 25 | 2.1 |
| Hamlin | 2,453 | 2,378 | 75 | 3.1 | 2,587 | 2,465 | 122 | 4.7 |
| Hand | 1,781 | 1,734 | 47 | 2.6 | 1,865 | 1,836 | 29 | 1.6 |
| Hanson | 1,432 | 1,404 | 28 | 2.0 | 1,526 | 1,501 | 25 | 1.6 |
| Harding | 865 | 856 | 9 | 1.0 | 906 | 886 | 20 | 2.2 |
| Hughes | 8,579 | 8,392 | 187 | 2.2 | 8,437 | 8,259 | 178 | 2.1 |
| Hutchinson | 3,976 | 3,921 | 55 | 1.4 | 4,156 | 4,078 | 78 | 1.9 |
| Hyde | 805 | 789 | 16 | 2.0 | 871 | 855 | 16 | 1.8 |
| Jackson | 1,720 | 1,662 | 58 | 3.4 | 1,793 | 1,726 | 67 | 3.7 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | June 1991 (1) | | | | June 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| **Jerauld** | 1,103 | 1,083 | 20 | 1.8 | 1,145 | 1,096 | 49 | 4.3 |
| **Jones** | 739 | 727 | 12 | 1.6 | 763 | 739 | 24 | 3.1 |
| **Kingsbury** | 2,605 | 2,574 | 31 | 1.2 | 2,743 | 2,674 | 69 | 2.5 |
| **Lake** | 4,866 | 4,707 | 159 | 3.3 | 5,003 | 4,699 | 304 | 6.1 |
| **Lawrence** | 14,726 | 14,240 | 486 | 3.3 | 13,020 | 12,508 | 512 | 3.9 |
| **Lincoln** | 7,280 | 7,126 | 154 | 2.1 | 7,177 | 7,036 | 141 | 2.0 |
| **Lyman** | 1,459 | 1,341 | 118 | 8.1 | 1,512 | 1,428 | 84 | 5.6 |
| **McCook** | 2,753 | 2,723 | 30 | 1.1 | 2,861 | 2,792 | 69 | 2.4 |
| **McPherson** | 1,438 | 1,421 | 17 | 1.2 | 1,559 | 1,520 | 39 | 2.5 |
| **Marshall** | 2,144 | 2,088 | 56 | 2.6 | 2,274 | 2,201 | 73 | 3.2 |
| **Meade** | 10,260 | 9,910 | 350 | 3.4 | 9,785 | 9,461 | 324 | 3.3 |
| **Mellette** | 871 | 837 | 34 | 3.9 | 963 | 912 | 51 | 5.3 |
| **Miner** | 1,576 | 1,534 | 42 | 2.7 | 1,533 | 1,480 | 53 | 3.5 |
| **Minnehaha** | 75,972 | 74,363 | 1,609 | 2.1 | 74,958 | 72,718 | 2,240 | 3.0 |
| **Moody** | 3,363 | 3,173 | 190 | 5.6 | 3,584 | 3,066 | 518 | 14.5 |
| **Pennington** | 41,348 | 39,987 | 1,361 | 3.3 | 40,991 | 39,751 | 1,240 | 3.0 |
| **Perkins** | 2,181 | 2,153 | 28 | 1.3 | 2,371 | 2,324 | 47 | 2.0 |
| **Potter** | 1,376 | 1,343 | 33 | 2.4 | 1,493 | 1,444 | 49 | 3.3 |
| **Roberts** | 4,773 | 4,622 | 151 | 3.2 | 4,799 | 4,595 | 204 | 4.3 |
| **Sanborn** | 1,102 | 1,072 | 30 | 2.7 | 1,130 | 1,105 | 25 | 2.2 |
| **Shannon** | 2,344 | 1,906 | 438 | 18.7 | 2,405 | 1,977 | 428 | 17.8 |
| **Spink** | 3,579 | 3,504 | 75 | 2.1 | 3,766 | 3,668 | 98 | 2.6 |
| **Stanley** | 1,404 | 1,331 | 73 | 5.2 | 1,408 | 1,371 | 37 | 2.6 |
| **Sully** | 794 | 782 | 12 | 1.5 | 806 | 786 | 20 | 2.5 |
| **Todd** | 2,687 | 2,491 | 196 | 7.3 | 2,767 | 2,522 | 245 | 8.9 |
| **Tripp** | 3,305 | 3,250 | 55 | 1.7 | 3,370 | 3,299 | 71 | 2.1 |
| **Turner** | 4,335 | 4,265 | 70 | 1.6 | 4,455 | 4,343 | 112 | 2.5 |
| **Union** | 6,702 | 6,471 | 231 | 3.4 | 6,278 | 6,025 | 253 | 4.0 |
| **Walworth** | 2,922 | 2,815 | 107 | 3.7 | 2,936 | 2,858 | 78 | 2.7 |
| **Yankton** | 10,777 | 10,540 | 237 | 2.2 | 10,636 | 10,387 | 249 | 2.3 |
| **Ziebach** | 1,118 | 1,021 | 97 | 8.7 | 1,162 | 1,035 | 127 | 10.9 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.0 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

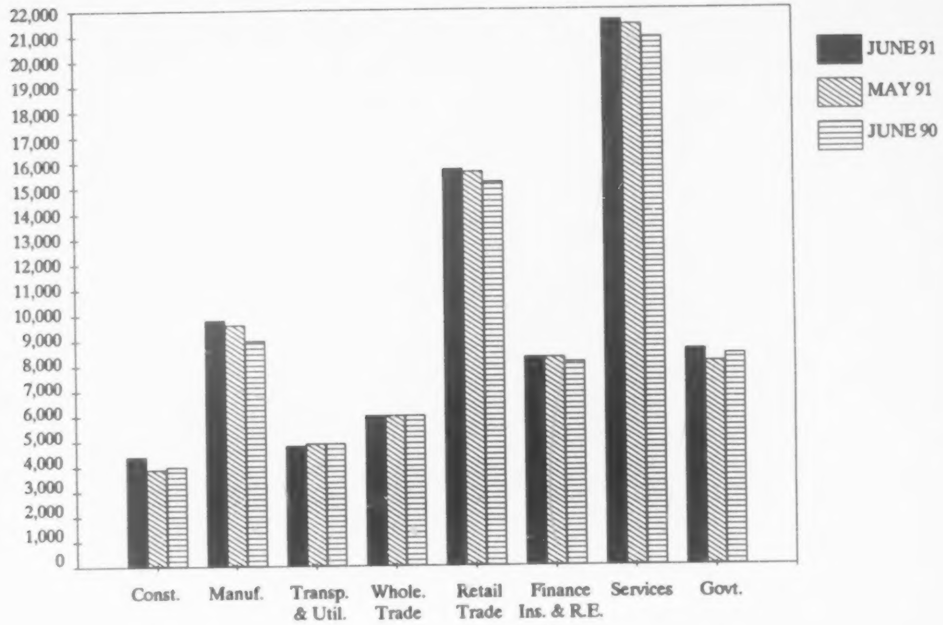
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

|  | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | Percent Change From |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  | Last Month | Last Year |
| TOTAL | 304,800 | 299,700 | 297,500 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 239,000 | 234,400 | 232,300 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 52,000 | 49,800 | 50,900 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| MINING | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,800 | .0 | -7.1 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 13,900 | 12,400 | 13,400 | 12.1 | 3.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 35,500 | 34,800 | 34,700 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Durable Goods | 20,400 | 20,000 | 20,600 | 2.0 | -1.0 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 11,600 | 11,500 | 11,900 | .9 | -2.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 15,100 | 14,800 | 14,100 | 2.0 | 7.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,700 | 7,500 | 7,400 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,000 | .0 | 13.3 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 252,800 | 249,900 | 246,600 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,300 | 13,800 | 13,100 | -3.6 | 1.5 |
| Transportation | 7,800 | 8,200 | 7,700 | -4.9 | 1.3 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,000 | -3.0 | 6.7 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,400 | .0 | -4.2 |
| TRADE | 81,400 | 79,700 | 78,100 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 19,400 | 19,200 | 19,000 | 1.0 | 2.1 |
| Durable Goods | 8,900 | 8,600 | 8,800 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,200 | -.9 | 2.9 |
| Retail Trade | 62,000 | 60,500 | 59,100 | 2.5 | 4.9 |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 23,300 | 22,100 | 22,300 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,600 | 10,800 | 10,100 | -1.9 | 5.0 |
| Food Stores | 8,700 | 8,700 | 8,300 | .0 | 4.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,600 | 16,600 | 16,300 | .0 | 1.8 |
| Finance | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,600 | .0 | 1.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,700 | .0 | 1.8 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,200 | .0 | 4.8 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,900 | .0 | 2.6 |
| SERVICES | 75,700 | 74,500 | 73,900 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 11,400 | 9,900 | 11,300 | 15.2 | .9 |
| Personal and Business | 8,900 | 8,700 | 8,900 | 2.3 | .0 |
| Medical and Health Services | 28,100 | 27,900 | 27,200 | .7 | 3.3 |
| Hospitals | 13,300 | 13,200 | 12,500 | .8 | 6.4 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,900 | 14,700 | 14,600 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Educational Services | 4,600 | 5,600 | 4,400 | -17.9 | 4.5 |
| Social Services | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,400 | .0 | 5.6 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,800 | 8,700 | 8,700 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| GOVERNMENT | 65,800 | 65,300 | 65,200 | .8 | .9 |
| Federal | 11,400 | 11,500 | 12,100 | -.9 | -5.8 |
| State | 17,200 | 17,400 | 17,000 | -1.1 | 1.2 |
| State Education | 6,400 | 8,600 | 6,200 | -25.6 | 3.2 |
| Local | 37,200 | 36,400 | 36,100 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Local Education | 20,300 | 20,900 | 19,700 | -2.9 | 3.0 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

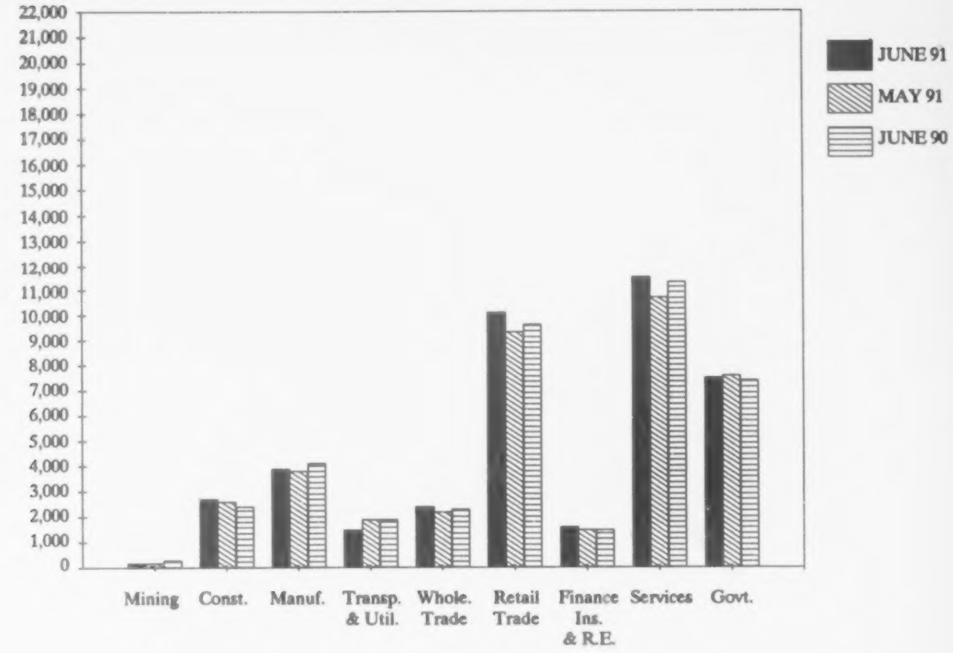


| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 79,200 | 77,900 | 76,600 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 14,200 | 13,600 | 13,100 | 4.4 | 8.4 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,400 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 12.8 | 10.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 9,800 | 9,600 | 9,000 | 2.1 | 8.9 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 65,000 | 64,300 | 63,500 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 4,800 | 4,900 | 4,900 | -2.0 | -2.0 |
| TRADE | 21,700 | 21,600 | 21,200 | .5 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | .0 | .0 |
| Retail | 15,700 | 15,600 | 15,200 | .6 | 3.3 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,100 | .0 | 2.5 |
| SERVICES | 21,600 | 21,400 | 20,900 | .9 | 3.3 |
| GOVERNMENT | 8,600 | 8,100 | 8,400 | 6.2 | 2.4 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 41,400 | 39,800 | 40,800 | 4.0 | 1.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,800 | 6,600 | 6,800 | 3.0 | .0 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 300 | .0 | -33.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,400 | 3.8 | 12.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,900 | 3,800 | 4,100 | 2.6 | -4.9 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 34,600 | 33,200 | 34,000 | 4.2 | 1.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,500 | 1,900 | 1,900 | -21.1 | -21.1 |
| TRADE | 12,500 | 11,500 | 11,900 | 8.7 | 5.0 |
| Wholesale | 2,400 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 9.1 | 4.3 |
| Retail | 10,100 | 9,300 | 9,600 | 8.6 | 5.2 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| SERVICES | 11,500 | 10,700 | 11,300 | 7.5 | 1.8 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,500 | 7,600 | 7,400 | -1.3 | 1.4 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 |
| Total Private | 199,900 | 194,100 | 194,500 | 34.0 | 32.7 | 34.2 |
| Mining | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 43.2 | 42.1 | 43.1 |
| Construction | 11,200 | 9,700 | 10,700 | 40.6 | 37.7 | 44.2 |
| Manufacturing | 26,300 | 25,600 | 26,100 | 41.1 | 40.2 | 41.5 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,000 | 11,400 | 11,000 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 38.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 71,500 | 69,700 | 68,300 | 31.7 | 30.3 | 32.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,600 | 12,600 | 12,400 | 36.4 | 34.7 | 35.5 |
| Services | 65,100 | 62,900 | 63,700 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 30.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 |
| Total Private | $273.36 | $265.52 | $263.68 | $8.04 | $8.12 | $7.71 |
| Mining | 541.30 | 526.25 | 526.25 | 12.53 | 12.50 | 12.21 |
| Construction | 402.75 | 375.87 | 420.78 | 9.92 | 9.97 | 9.52 |
| Manufacturing | 355.52 | 349.34 | 350.68 | 8.65 | 8.69 | 8.45 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 441.14 | 431.28 | 433.48 | 11.14 | 11.29 | 11.23 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 212.71 | 204.83 | 204.80 | 6.71 | 6.76 | 6.40 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 315.95 | 300.16 | 286.13 | 8.68 | 8.65 | 8.06 |
| Services | 239.01 | 235.42 | 222.58 | 7.76 | 7.90 | 7.25 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 7,000 | 6,800 | 6,300 | 41.3 | 40.4 | 43.4 |
| Rapid City MSA | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 37.3 | 35.6 | 44.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $371.29 | $360.77 | $375.41 | $8.99 | $8.93 | $8.65 |
| Rapid City MSA | 362.93 | 342.47 | 405.88 | 9.73 | 9.62 | 9.08 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| Male | 829 | 901 | 608 |
| Female | 936 | 703 | 890 |
| Race, Total | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| White | 1,427 | 1,438 | 1,193 |
| Nonwhite | 338 | 166 | 305 |
| Age, Total | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| Under 45 | 1,240 | 1,132 | 1,062 |
| Over 45 | 525 | 472 | 436 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| Mining | 11 | 25 | 25 |
| Construction | 143 | 220 | 90 |
| Manufacturing | 399 | 429 | 423 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 85 | 90 | 65 |
| Trade | 381 | 393 | 268 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 55 | 48 | 57 |
| Services | 564 | 326 | 486 |
| Government | 127 | 73 | 84 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| Professional & Managerial | 371 | 238 | 307 |
| Clerical and Sales | 396 | 318 | 377 |
| Services | 325 | 265 | 192 |
| Processing | 49 | 44 | 44 |
| Machine Trade | 99 | 116 | 48 |
| Benchwork | 140 | 170 | 268 |
| Structural Work | 230 | 314 | 133 |
| Other | 155 | 139 | 129 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,765 | 1,604 | 1,498 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 434 | 234 | 302 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 235 | 231 | 224 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 669 | 663 | 565 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 427 | 476 | 407 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,540 | 1,386 | 1,296 | 11.1 | 18.8 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 7,118 | 9,030 | 6,161 | -21.2 | 15.5 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $587,402 | $820,523 | $546,670 | -28.4 | 7.5 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,060,052 | $46,695,139 | $44,675,555 | 0.8 | 5.3 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 6,032 | 6,834 | 4,127 | -11.7 | 46.2 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 6,351 | 5,384 | 6,593 | 18.0 | -3.7 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 12,945 | 11,807 | 14,931 | 9.6 | -13.3 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | June 1991 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $64,843 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## A Tale of Two Companies...Is safety the best policy?

The ABC Company and the XYZ Company began business at the same time. They were in the same type of business which involved moving and storing freight. Their employees were required to do a great deal of bending, twisting, and lifting.

The ABC Company began with a safety study. It implemented a program of screening employees, assuring they were suitable for the job. Before being hired, the nature of the job was explained fully to all prospective employees. After being hired, each was trained as to the correct method of handling freight so as to avoid injuries, and more specifically, back injuries. They were also taught about the anatomy of the disablement. This instruction did not end with the date of hire. It was periodically reviewed with all employees. In addition, incentives and rewards such as T-shirts, coffee mugs, key chains, watches, etc. were given for completion of periods of time without injuries. The longer the period of time, the bigger the reward. Safety meetings were conducted regularly. The concept of safety became very much a part of the ABC Company's organization.

In addition to preventing injuries, the ABC Company found that the concept of safety made the employees feel good about themselves. They received attention for doing things right. This in turn generated more cooperation.

The XYZ Company began business with a streamlined and efficient system. It did not have a safety program.

At the end of the first year of business, the XYZ Company was slightly more profitable than the ABC Company. After the first year, the employees of the XYZ Company had more on the job injuries than the employees of the ABC Company. The cost of these injuries began to accumulate. At the end of three years, the XYZ Company was suffering high worker's compensation costs, and costly time losses as a result of the on the job injuries. On the other hand, the ABC Company had very few injuries, and none were serious. Consequently, its costs were very manageable. Over a longer period of time, the ABC Company became much more profitable than the XYZ Company.

Whenever, injuries are prevented, there is another savings that is more important than the profit line, and that is the health of the employees. To each individual person, the maintenance of good health is invaluable. It is also conducive to production. With safety, everyone benefits.

*South Dakota*
# Labor Bulletin

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | June 1991 | May 1991 | June 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 136.0 | 135.6 | 129.9 | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 106.9 | 106.2 | 110.1 | 0.7 | -2.9 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $151,918 | $152,180 | $150,281 | -0.2 | 1.1 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,040 | 989 | 1,187 | 5.2 | -12.4 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 8.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 0.00 | -15.00 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

July 1991 Published August 1991

## South Dakota has reasons to celebrate Labor Day

Only two other states (Nebraska and Hawaii) had lower unemployment rates than South Dakota's rate of 3.7 percent in 1990. That was a drop over the previous year for South Dakota, with a rate of 4.2 percent in 1989.

Furthermore, no other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they lost jobs in 1990. Of the 13,000 unemployed in the state in 1990, about 32 percent were job losers (people who left jobs involuntarily). About 15 percent were job leavers (people who left jobs voluntarily).

The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (53 percent), though, were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. Such unemployment, called frictional unemployment, is natural in all labor markets and occurs simply because of the time lags involved in people finding jobs. To be considered part of the labor force, people have to be either employed or actively seeking work. So while people are looking for jobs (interviewing, sending letters of application, inquiring about job possibilities, registering with an employment agency, etc.), they are included in the labor force. But until they are hired for a job, they are included in the unemployed portion of the labor force. These proportions of the unemployed (job losers, job leavers and labor force entrants and re-entrants) have held fairly constant in past years, and South Dakota has typically ranked as one of the top states having a low percentage of unemployed because of job loss.

This data is based on the CPS (Current Population Survey) conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 60,000 households nationwide (including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota).

Other data from the CPS shows that South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.3 percent in 1990. This means that approximately 70 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were in the labor force (defined above as either employed or actively seeking work). This was higher than the national average, where 66.4 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 15 other states had higher participation rates than South Dakota in 1990.

While 69.3 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1990, 66.8 percent (or 347,000 people) were employed. Just twelve other states had a higher proportion of their population working in 1990.

Other information available from the CPS is provided by age and sex. Youth (age 16-19) constituted about 7.0 percent of South Dakota's total labor force in 1990, compared to 6.0 percent of the nation's labor force. Approximately 61.7 percent of South Dakota's youth participated in the labor force in 1990. Nationally 53.7 percent of this age group were in the labor force in 1990.

However, although a greater percentage of youth participate in the labor force in South Dakota than they do nationwide, South Dakota's percentage dropped from 1989 to 1990. A continuation of this trend would be rather significant, taken in concert with a declining youth population.

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South Dakota's labor force of 360,000 in 1990 was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota continues to mirror the national labor force, which was comprised of 55 percent males and 45 percent females in 1990. About 77.4 percent of all males 16 years and older participated in the labor force in 1990, compared to a labor force participation rate of 61.8 percent for females. Although the female labor force participation rate continues to rise while the rate for their male counterparts declines, women's rate of entry into the labor force is slowing and may be reaching a plateau where the total potential number of women who may participate in the labor force are already doing so.

These labor force participation trends of youth and women (who have in recent years accounted for much of the growth in the labor force) may mean a changing face of the 'typical' labor force entrant in the future, and may bring greater opportunities for less traditional groups of potential workers (e.g. older people, the handicapped, etc.).

The unemployment rate for men remained relatively stable from 1989 to 1990 at 3.9 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. However, the unemployment rate for women dropped during this same time period from 4.5 percent to 3.5 percent. This decrease may be tied to increasing employment levels, and thus job opportunities, in the services industry, where women outnumber men nearly 3 to 1.

The CPS also provides unemployment rates by industry. The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries during 1990 was noted in the construction industry (13.2 percent). It is typical for South Dakota's seasonal construction industry to rank first among industries when unemployment rates are considered. However, this industry's rate has been falling in recent years as growth in the less weather-dependent special trades construction has occurred and employers have arranged project schedules to plan for completion of indoor portions of buildings in colder weather.

South Dakota's agriculture industry had the lowest unemployment rate in 1990, at 1.3 percent. At first look, it may seem strange that this industry has the lowest unemployment rate. This industry could also be seen as quite seasonal, since the work of South Dakota farmers, ranchers and other agriculture workers is often greatly dependent upon the weather. However, in many cases, the number of hours farmers and farm workers can work in winter months may be reduced, but they still have some tasks they can and must do (feeding livestock, preparing machinery for spring planting, etc.). In such cases, they maintain an employed status on the CPS.

Workers in the services industry had an annual average unemployment rate of 2.7 percent in 1990. This is also typical of the services industry in the state, and is again tied to the growth trend noted above and the resulting job opportunitities.

Yet another type of information provided by the CPS is employment levels by part-time/full-time status. This data for 1990 shows that 78 percent of South Dakota's employed people were on full-time schedules. Those full-time employees worked an average of 50.7 hours per week in 1990. It should be pointed out that in the CPS, figures on hours of work for people working in more than one job relate to all the jobs the person holds, with all the hours credited to the major job. In other words, if a person worked 30 hours at his major job and an additional 20 hours at a second job, he would be considered on the CPS to have full-time status and work 50 hours per week.

The majority of those employed part time in 1990 (79 percent) were voluntarily employed part time. Women constituted a larger portion of those employed part time voluntarily than do men, 69 percent versus 31 percent. This is likely tied to the fact that women often take jobs with work schedules which can be more readily arranged around other responsibilities, such as child care.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 300,300. This in an increase of 8,000 jobs (or 2.7 percent) from the year-ago employment level.

Retail trade led the private sector industries, with an increase of 3,200 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The divisions showing growth in this industry were: building materials/garden supplies, 400 jobs; general merchandise/accessory stores, 800 jobs; food stores, 500 jobs; eating and drinking establishments, 1,100 jobs; and miscellaneous retail, 400 jobs.

The services industry gained 1,800 jobs over year-ago levels. The majority of this increase (1,100 jobs) was in medical and health services, with hospitals capturing 800 of the 1,100 jobs.

The manufacturing industry placed third in job growth with the addition of 1,200 jobs. The areas showing job growth in this industry were: food and kindred, 200 jobs; printing and publishing 400 jobs; lumber, wood and furniture, 200 jobs; and apparel, 400 jobs.

Construction added 800 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Building construction increased 500 jobs; highway and street, 200 jobs; and special trade contractors, 100 jobs. Comments received from building construction employers as to why there were employment increases from year-ago levels were: "more bridge jobs than one year ago;" "procured a large contract to build a hospital in Pine Ridge;" "more jobs so hired more people with lots of overtime;" "more jobs building commercial buildings, family housing units and street work". Comments from highway and street employers were: "last year had one big job - this year have two big jobs;" and "more general construction jobs than a year ago."

The transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate industries tied for fifth place in job growth with the addition of 400 jobs each. Communications and trucking and warehousing in the transportation and public utilities industry each posted a 200 job increase over the year. The majority of the job increase in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was located in the finance division, with depository institutions adding 100 jobs and nondepository institutions adding 200 jobs. The remaining jobs were distributed throughout the industry.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

While South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, seasonal decreases were noted over the month. Nonfarm employment in July 1990 decreased 4,800 jobs (or 1.6 percent) over the month.

Normally, substantial decreases in state and local education from June to July pull nonfarm employment downward. Such was the case again this year, with a 1,400 job increase in total private employment being overshadowed by a decrease of 6,500 jobs in state and local education and a decrease of 400 jobs in private educational services. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls in July--thus, creating the over-the-month seasonal decline.

The wholesale trade industry was number one in job growth over the month, with the addition of 600 jobs. The seasonal task of detasseling corn for seed companies demanded the hiring of additional temporary personnel.

The construction industry noted job growth of 400 jobs from June to July. Building construction increased 100 jobs; highway and street, 100 jobs; and special trade contractors, 200 jobs.

The manufacturing industry increased 300 jobs over the month. The majority of these jobs may be attributed to increased workloads in the manufacture of computer and office equipment.

South Dakota's labor force was 365,200 in July, with 353,400 South Dakotans employed and 11,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate in July was 3.2 percent, a slight increase from the June rate of 3.1 percent.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | July 1991 (1) | | | | July 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 107,382,000 | 100,760,000 | 6,622,000 | 6.2(3) | 107,196,000 | 102,189,000 | 5,007,000 | 4.7 |
| South Dakota | 365,200 | 353,400 | 11,800 | 3.2 | 370,100 | 356,600 | 13,500 | 3.6 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 75,511 | 73,855 | 1,656 | 2.2 | 76,429 | 74,524 | 1,905 | 2.5 |
| Rapid City MSA | 41,844 | 40,440 | 1,404 | 3.4 | 42,008 | 40,780 | 1,228 | 2.9 |
| Aurora | 1,430 | 1,418 | 12 | .8 | 1,544 | 1,528 | 16 | 1.0 |
| Beadle | 8,521 | 8,250 | 271 | 3.2 | 9,341 | 9,008 | 333 | 3.6 |
| Bennett | 1,368 | 1,287 | 81 | 5.9 | 1,438 | 1,334 | 104 | 7.2 |
| Bon Homme | 3,598 | 3,507 | 91 | 2.5 | 3,580 | 3,556 | 24 | .7 |
| Brookings | 15,023 | 14,375 | 648 | 4.3 | 14,964 | 14,213 | 751 | 5.0 |
| Brown | 19,648 | 18,884 | 764 | 3.9 | 19,657 | 18,676 | 981 | 5.0 |
| Brule | 2,733 | 2,664 | 69 | 2.5 | 2,826 | 2,762 | 64 | 2.3 |
| Buffalo | 461 | 387 | 74 | 16.1 | 524 | 428 | 96 | 18.0 |
| Butte | 3,424 | 3,306 | 118 | 3.4 | 3,527 | 3,391 | 136 | 3.9 |
| Campbell | 1,061 | 1,025 | 36 | 3.4 | 1,148 | 1,132 | 16 | 1.4 |
| Charles Mix | 3,727 | 3,585 | 142 | 3.8 | 4,148 | 3,947 | 201 | 4.8 |
| Clark | 1,854 | 1,801 | 53 | 2.9 | 1,954 | 1,914 | 40 | 2.0 |
| Clay | 6,800 | 6,521 | 279 | 4.1 | 6,941 | 6,532 | 409 | 5.9 |
| Codington | 12,694 | 12,209 | 485 | 3.8 | 12,732 | 12,363 | 369 | 2.9 |
| Corson | 1,506 | 1,206 | 300 | 19.9 | 1,775 | 1,356 | 419 | 24.0 |
| Custer | 5,279 | 5,226 | 53 | 1.0 | 5,130 | 5,076 | 54 | 1.1 |
| Davison | 9,330 | 9,162 | 168 | 1.8 | 9,343 | 9,128 | 215 | 2.3 |
| Day | 3,218 | 3,120 | 98 | 3.0 | 3,356 | 3,244 | 112 | 3.3 |
| Deuel | 2,285 | 2,230 | 55 | 2.4 | 2,350 | 2,254 | 96 | 4.1 |
| Dewey | 2,015 | 1,617 | 398 | 19.8 | 2,201 | 1,796 | 405 | 18.4 |
| Douglas | 1,619 | 1,600 | 19 | 1.2 | 1,693 | 1,659 | 34 | 2.0 |
| Edmunds | 1,981 | 1,924 | 57 | 2.9 | 2,114 | 2,048 | 66 | 3.1 |
| Fall River | 3,210 | 3,095 | 115 | 3.6 | 3,444 | 3,342 | 102 | 3.0 |
| Faulk | 1,111 | 1,099 | 12 | 1.1 | 1,193 | 1,177 | 16 | 1.3 |
| Grant | 4,113 | 3,998 | 115 | 2.8 | 4,267 | 4,116 | 151 | 3.5 |
| Gregory | 2,265 | 2,236 | 29 | 1.3 | 2,530 | 2,490 | 40 | 1.6 |
| Haakon | 1,219 | 1,174 | 45 | 3.7 | 1,215 | 1,193 | 22 | 1.8 |
| Hamlin | 2,310 | 2,269 | 41 | 1.8 | 2,553 | 2,457 | 96 | 3.8 |
| Hand | 1,809 | 1,746 | 63 | 3.5 | 1,886 | 1,852 | 34 | 1.8 |
| Hanson | 1,384 | 1,336 | 48 | 3.5 | 1,522 | 1,456 | 66 | 4.3 |
| Harding | 798 | 788 | 10 | 1.3 | 899 | 863 | 36 | 4.0 |
| Hughes | 8,417 | 8,244 | 173 | 2.1 | 8,676 | 8,385 | 291 | 3.4 |
| Hutchinson | 3,893 | 3,847 | 46 | 1.2 | 4,140 | 4,088 | 52 | 1.3 |
| Hyde | 756 | 729 | 27 | 3.6 | 847 | 819 | 28 | 3.3 |
| Jackson | 1,749 | 1,704 | 45 | 2.6 | 1,877 | 1,775 | 102 | 5.4 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | July 1991 (1) | | | | July 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,131 | 1,092 | 39 | 3.4 | 1,149 | 1,103 | 46 | 4.0 |
| Jones | 721 | 706 | 15 | 2.1 | 760 | 738 | 22 | 2.9 |
| Kingsbury | 2,587 | 2,524 | 63 | 2.4 | 2,710 | 2,666 | 44 | 1.6 |
| Lake | 4,878 | 4,710 | 168 | 3.4 | 4,917 | 4,714 | 203 | 4.1 |
| Lawrence | 15,747 | 15,269 | 478 | 3.0 | 13,519 | 13,124 | 395 | 2.9 |
| Lincoln | 7,230 | 7,110 | 120 | 1.7 | 7,136 | 7,014 | 122 | 1.7 |
| Lyman | 1,506 | 1,395 | 111 | 7.4 | 1,603 | 1,483 | 120 | 7.5 |
| McCook | 2,719 | 2,640 | 79 | 2.9 | 2,857 | 2,765 | 92 | 3.2 |
| McPherson | 1,432 | 1,418 | 14 | 1.0 | 1,568 | 1,528 | 40 | 2.6 |
| Marshall | 2,142 | 2,099 | 43 | 2.0 | 2,309 | 2,239 | 70 | 3.0 |
| Meade | 10,196 | 9,891 | 305 | 3.0 | 9,636 | 9,411 | 225 | 2.3 |
| Mellette | 797 | 771 | 26 | 3.3 | 924 | 852 | 72 | 7.8 |
| Miner | 1,564 | 1,550 | 14 | .9 | 1,470 | 1,428 | 42 | 2.9 |
| Minnehaha | 75,511 | 73,855 | 1,656 | 2.2 | 76,429 | 74,524 | 1,905 | 2.5 |
| Moody | 3,351 | 3,073 | 278 | 8.3 | 3,290 | 2,943 | 347 | 10.5 |
| Pennington | 41,844 | 40,440 | 1,404 | 3.4 | 42,008 | 40,780 | 1,228 | 2.9 |
| Perkins | 2,198 | 2,107 | 91 | 4.1 | 2,436 | 2,324 | 112 | 4.6 |
| Potter | 1,343 | 1,321 | 22 | 1.6 | 1,548 | 1,494 | 54 | 3.5 |
| Roberts | 4,888 | 4,677 | 211 | 4.3 | 4,640 | 4,465 | 175 | 3.8 |
| Sanborn | 1,066 | 1,054 | 12 | 1.1 | 1,190 | 1,140 | 50 | 4.2 |
| Shannon | 1,908 | 1,481 | 427 | 22.4 | 2,188 | 1,600 | 588 | 26.9 |
| Spink | 3,395 | 3,292 | 103 | 3.0 | 3,808 | 3,647 | 161 | 4.2 |
| Stanley | 1,268 | 1,242 | 26 | 2.1 | 1,301 | 1,247 | 54 | 4.2 |
| Sully | 808 | 796 | 12 | 1.5 | 796 | 780 | 16 | 2.0 |
| Todd | 2,342 | 2,124 | 218 | 9.3 | 2,417 | 2,166 | 251 | 10.4 |
| Tripp | 3,253 | 3,179 | 74 | 2.3 | 3,358 | 3,272 | 86 | 2.6 |
| Turner | 5,311 | 5,234 | 77 | 1.4 | 5,550 | 5,480 | 70 | 1.3 |
| Union | 6,694 | 6,507 | 187 | 2.8 | 6,453 | 6,007 | 446 | 6.9 |
| Walworth | 2,887 | 2,824 | 63 | 2.2 | 2,949 | 2,881 | 68 | 2.3 |
| Yankton | 10,767 | 10,474 | 293 | 2.7 | 10,764 | 10,495 | 269 | 2.5 |
| Ziebach | 1,085 | 998 | 87 | 8.0 | 1,045 | 937 | 108 | 10.3 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 4.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

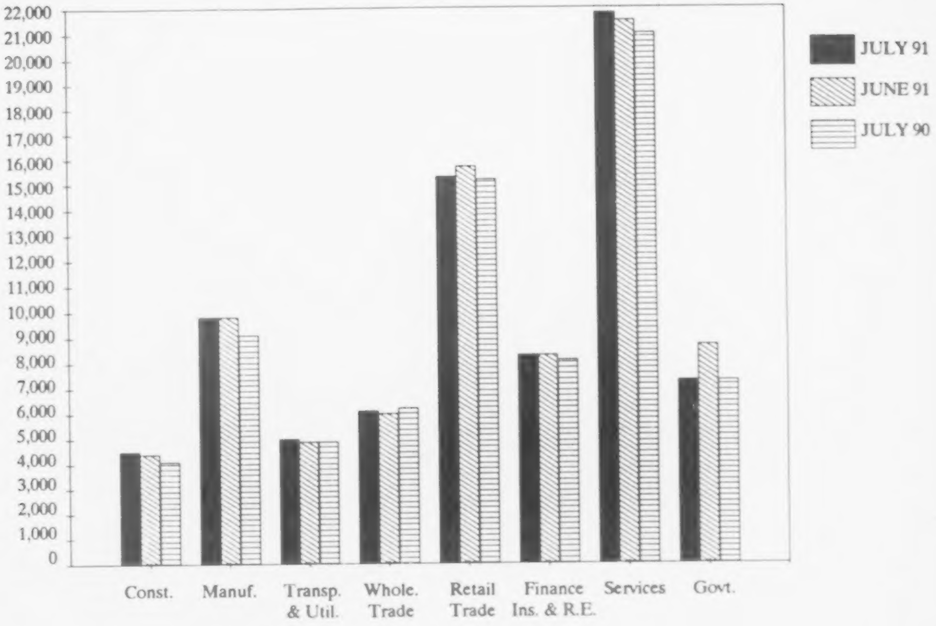
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 300,300 | 305,100 | 292,300 | -1.6 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 240,900 | 239,500 | 233,200 | .6 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 52,900 | 52,100 | 51,000 | 1.5 | 3.7 |
| MINING | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 3.8 | -3.6 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 14,300 | 13,900 | 13,500 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | 35,900 | 35,600 | 34,700 | .8 | 3.5 |
| Durable Goods | 20,800 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 11,800 | 11,700 | 11,700 | .9 | .9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 15,100 | 15,000 | 14,100 | .7 | 7.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,400 | .0 | 2.7 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,000 | .0 | 13.3 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 247,400 | 253,000 | 241,300 | -2.2 | 2.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,500 | 13,500 | 13,100 | .0 | 3.1 |
| Transportation | 7,900 | 7,900 | 7,700 | .0 | 2.6 |
| Communication | 3,200 | 3,300 | 3,000 | -3.0 | 6.7 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,400 | .0 | -4.2 |
| TRADE | 82,100 | 81,500 | 78,900 | .7 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 19,900 | 19,300 | 19,900 | 3.1 | .0 |
| Durable Goods | 8,900 | 8,900 | 9,000 | .0 | -1.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 11,000 | 10,400 | 10,900 | 5.8 | .9 |
| Retail Trade | 62,200 | 62,200 | 59,000 | .0 | 5.4 |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 23,300 | 23,300 | 22,200 | .0 | 5.0 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 10,800 | 10,900 | 10,000 | -.9 | 8.0 |
| Food Stores | 8,900 | 8,800 | 8,400 | 1.1 | 6.0 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,800 | 16,700 | 16,400 | .6 | 2.4 |
| Finance | 10,900 | 10,900 | 10,600 | .0 | 2.8 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,800 | 5,800 | 5,700 | .0 | 1.8 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,400 | 4,400 | 4,200 | .0 | 4.8 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | .0 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 75,600 | 75,700 | 73,800 | -.1 | 2.4 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 11,800 | 11,400 | 11,800 | 3.5 | .0 |
| Personal and Business | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,800 | .0 | .0 |
| Medical and Health Services | 28,200 | 28,200 | 27,100 | .0 | 4.1 |
| Hospitals | 13,400 | 13,300 | 12,600 | .8 | 6.3 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 14,900 | 14,900 | 14,500 | .0 | 2.8 |
| Educational Services | 4,100 | 4,500 | 4,000 | -8.9 | 2.5 |
| Social Services | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,400 | -1.8 | 3.7 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,700 | 8,800 | 8,600 | -1.1 | 1.2 |
| GOVERNMENT | 59,400 | 65,600 | 59,100 | -9.5 | .5 |
| Federal | 11,500 | 11,400 | 12,200 | .9 | -5.7 |
| State | 16,400 | 17,200 | 16,200 | -4.7 | 1.2 |
| State Education | 5,300 | 6,400 | 5,200 | -17.2 | 1.9 |
| Local | 31,500 | 37,000 | 30,700 | -14.9 | 2.6 |
| Local Education | 14,700 | 20,100 | 14,200 | -26.9 | 3.5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

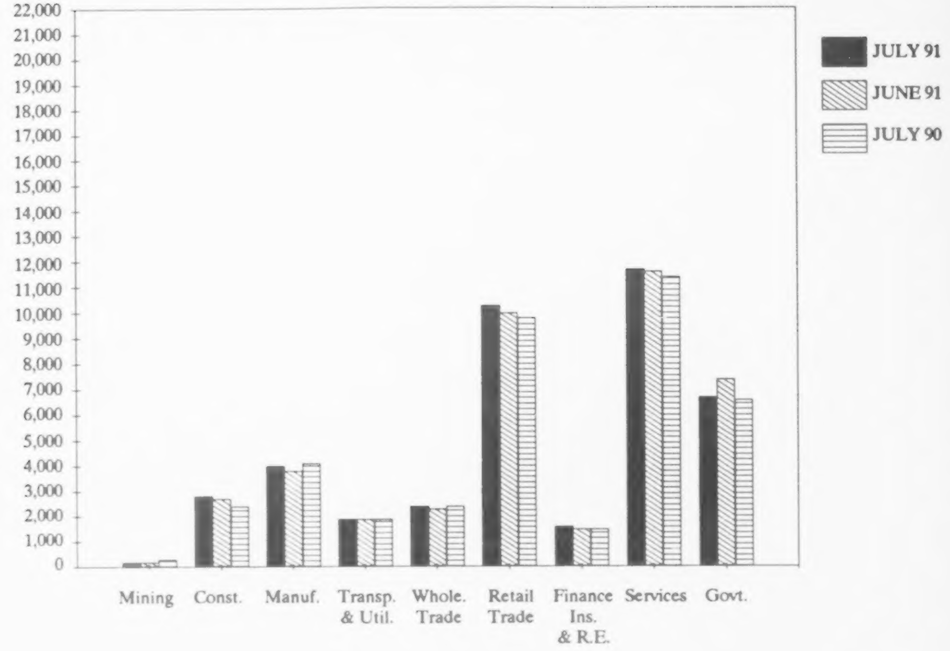


|  | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 78,200 | 79,300 | 76,000 | -1.4 | 2.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 14,400 | 14,200 | 13,300 | 1.4 | 8.3 |
| *MINING |  |  |  |  |  |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,500 | 4,400 | 4,100 | 2.3 | 9.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 9,800 | 9,800 | 9,100 | .0 | 7.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 63,800 | 65,100 | 62,700 | -2.0 | 1.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,000 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| TRADE | 21,400 | 21,700 | 21,400 | -1.4 | .0 |
| Wholesale | 6,100 | 6,000 | 6,200 | 1.7 | -1.6 |
| Retail | 15,300 | 15,700 | 15,200 | -2.5 | .7 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,300 | 8,300 | 8,100 | .0 | 2.5 |
| SERVICES | 21,800 | 21,500 | 21,000 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,300 | 8,700 | 7,300 | -16.1 | .0 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 41,600 | 41,400 | 40,400 | .5 | 3.0 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 7,000 | 6,700 | 6,800 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 300 | .0 | -33.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,800 | 2,700 | 2,400 | 3.7 | 16.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 4,000 | 3,800 | 4,100 | 5.3 | -2.4 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 34,600 | 34,700 | 33,600 | -.3 | 3.0 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 12,700 | 12,300 | 12,200 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale | 2,400 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 4.3 | .0 |
| Retail | 10,300 | 10,000 | 9,800 | 3.0 | 5.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| SERVICES | 11,700 | 11,600 | 11,400 | .9 | 2.6 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,700 | 7,400 | 6,600 | -9.5 | 1.5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 |
| Total Private | 201,800 | 200,400 | 196,300 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 34.7 |
| Mining | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 44.2 | 43.8 | 45.1 |
| Construction | 11,600 | 11,200 | 11,000 | 43.5 | 40.5 | 44.1 |
| Manufacturing | 26,700 | 26,400 | 26,200 | 40.1 | 40.8 | 40.3 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,000 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 39.1 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 72,100 | 71,600 | 69,300 | 31.6 | 31.9 | 33.1 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,800 | 12,700 | 12,500 | 34.8 | 36.4 | 37.4 |
| Services | 65,100 | 65,100 | 64,000 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 31.0 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 |
| Total Private | $273.02 | $273.82 | $267.88 | $8.03 | $8.03 | $7.72 |
| Mining | 570.62 | 556.26 | 563.75 | 12.91 | 12.70 | 12.50 |
| Construction | 433.26 | 401.76 | 421.16 | 9.96 | 9.92 | 9.55 |
| Manufacturing | 345.66 | 353.74 | 337.71 | 8.62 | 8.67 | 8.38 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 438.52 | 443.25 | 447.70 | 11.39 | 11.25 | 11.45 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 211.72 | 215.01 | 208.53 | 6.70 | 6.74 | 6.30 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 301.37 | 315.95 | 307.80 | 8.66 | 8.68 | 8.23 |
| Services | 236.22 | 236.69 | 228.47 | 7.62 | 7.66 | 7.37 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 7,000 | 7,000 | 6,300 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 42.3 |
| Rapid City MSA | 3,100 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 41.9 | 36.7 | 40.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $364.34 | $368.81 | $366.74 | $8.93 | $8.93 | $8.67 |
| Rapid City MSA | 405.17 | 364.06 | 370.78 | 9.67 | 9.92 | 9.11 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| Male | 863 | 829 | 627 |
| Female | 1,003 | 936 | 1,039 |
| Race, Total | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| White | 1,480 | 1,427 | 1,283 |
| Nonwhite | 386 | 338 | 383 |
| Age, Total | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| Under 45 | 1,306 | 1,240 | 1,144 |
| Over 45 | 560 | 525 | 522 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| Mining | 9 | 11 | 15 |
| Construction | 134 | 143 | 80 |
| Manufacturing | 385 | 399 | 369 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 92 | 85 | 61 |
| Trade | 407 | 381 | 357 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 50 | 55 | 55 |
| Services | 643 | 564 | 616 |
| Government | 146 | 127 | 113 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| Professional & Managerial | 451 | 371 | 386 |
| Clerical and Sales | 414 | 396 | 433 |
| Services | 330 | 325 | 278 |
| Processing | 46 | 49 | 38 |
| Machine Trade | 109 | 99 | 56 |
| Benchwork | 148 | 140 | 211 |
| Structural Work | 206 | 230 | 125 |
| Other | 162 | 155 | 139 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,866 | 1,765 | 1,666 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 349 | 434 | 395 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 264 | 235 | 270 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 844 | 669 | 647 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 409 | 427 | 354 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,462 | 1,540 | 1,055 | -5.1 | 38.6 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 9,717 | 7,118 | 6,778 | 36.5 | 43.4 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $666,391 | $587,402 | $535,071 | 13.4 | 24.5 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $47,880,886 | $47,060,052 | $45,612,973 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 10,170 | 6,032 | 10,347 | 68.6 | -1.7 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 5,335 | 6,351 | 6,038 | -16.0 | -11.6 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 6,804 | 12,945 | 7,853 | -47.4 | -13.4 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

| | July 1991 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $84,324 |

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

## New publication available

The South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, recently took to print the 1990 edition of the *South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication.

This publication provides users with a wealth of information on the economic conditions in the state, as well as on a county-by-county basis.

Some of the information in this publication includes:

- 1990 average employment
- 1990 average weekly wages and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state
- Historical analysis of changes and/or trends that occurred in South Dakota's industries from 1986 through 1989
- size of business by industry
- information on business births, deaths and survival rates
- separation rates for South Dakota's major industries

The *South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication should be back from the printer soon. If you are interested in obtaining a copy of this publication, please contact the Labor Market Information Center by calling or writing the address below:

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

*South Dakota*
# Labor Bulletin

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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | July 1991 | June 1991 | July 1990 | Percent Change Change From Last Month | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 136.2 | 136.0 | 130.4 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 107.6 | 107.1 | 110.4 | 0.5 | -2.5 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $153,669 | $152,929 | $150,669 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,070 | 1,032 | 1,155 | 3.7 | -7.4 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 8.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 0.00 | -15.00 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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South Dakota

# Labor Bulletin

August 1991

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## The high performance workplace

Recently, several nationally-established commissions released findings with respect to trends in the workplace. The report of the Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce called "America's Choice: high skills or low wages" gives some insight about changing workplace trends.

One emerging trend is being described as the "high performance workplace." That trend may change the way that employers do business and impact the type of training needed by workers. Some researchers believe that the "high performance workplace" will increase the productivity of workers, and may replace the "traditional workplace."

Although the national commissions were to study the educational needs of American workers, the project involved looking at national and international workplace trends. Despite the fact that the project was national in scope, the commissions' findings are as relevant in rural South Dakota as they are in New York City. Many South Dakota firms will recognize the "high performance workplace," since it describes their workplace. The "high performance workplace" can be implemented by large corporations or by small proprietorships. In fact, many small South Dakota businesses have always resembled the "high performance workplace" more than the "traditional workplace."

The "high performance workplace" differs from the "traditional workplace" in one major area. In the "high performance workplace," front-line workers are given much more responsibility. Management layers disappear as front-line workers assume responsibility for many tasks-from quality control to production scheduling-that others used to do.

Although the "high performance workplace" has applications across all industries, from those that manufacture pillows to those that provide medical services, it is easiest to describe in terms of the manufacturing workplace. Each manufacturing firm's workplace and the way that it does business is partially a result of both user demand and competition. Those two factors, changes in demand and competition, are instrumental in the change from a "traditional workplace" to a "high performance workplace."

The "traditional workplace" in the manufacturing industry is characterized by long production runs and minimal training needs for the production workers. A small portion of the production workers can be skilled craftspersons, but a majority of the production workers require minimal job training. In the "traditional workplace," businesses use long production runs to manufacture a large number of relatively inexpensive products. To stay in business, firms keep costs at a minimum, and usually pay low wages to the unskilled and semi-skilled production workers. The workers perform the same production tasks over and over many times each day. In the "traditional workplace," managers are faced with problems like absenteeism. There are no major problems with workers' general education or job skills.

Workers are not required to make many decisions with regard to the manufacturing process. Almost all of the manufacturing process decisions are made by management. In the "traditional workplace," very little on-site training is required by the production workers, once the initial job training is accomplished. Managers might receive some additional job-related training, but continuing education for most workers is minimal.

A change to a "high performance workplace" will mean many differences with regard to the types of workers needed and to the entire manufacturing process. In the present global economy, consumers "shop around the world" to find the product that they need at a price that matches their concept of the value of the product. Quality and value have

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become very important watchwords for consumers (and manufacturers). Products are designed and manufactured to meet the specific needs of the consumer.

For American businesses, the global competition for customers comes in essentially two forms. First, some firms in other countries compete with products of very high quality (i.e. machinery from Germany and Sweden) made by skilled craftspersons. The second form of competition comes from businesses that produce low cost goods (i.e. clothing from China) using mostly manual labor.

Some American manufacturers have decided not to compete against other labor-intensive manufacturers. Instead, they have opted for more capital-intensive manufacturing, and are concentrating on producing a value-added product designed for a specific customer. Those manufacturers no longer have long production runs for the same product. Different production runs are required to meet the unique needs of customers. Short production runs mean changes in equipment requirements (retooling of machines) and worker needs.

For some manufacturers, changes in the way that products are manufactured has meant a conversion to a "high performance workplace." Adopting the "high performance workplace" means the end of the job specialist. In the changing workplace, production workers have to constantly change jobs, as new or different products are manufactured. Workers who are job generalists become more dominant. The team concept becomes more prevalent. Instead of each production worker being responsible for a small portion of the manufacturing process, each worker functions as part of a team. The team members are responsible for the entire manufacturing process or a major portion of the process.

The trend toward workers becoming generalists does not mean workers no longer need specific job skills. In fact, job skills become more important. Workers need to have the skills to operate and maintain equipment, maintain needed inventories, and supervise other workers. In other words, workers require a strong general education to learn new job skills and adapt to a new product very quickly.

The "high performance workplace" represents other changes for workers. Job security is lessened, since the team concept involves job changes. However, employment security can be enhanced for those who can adapt to the demands of the new workplace.

For the employer who transitions to the "high performance workplace," there can be positive results. It seems that adoption of the "high performance workplace" concept and value-added consumer-oriented manufacturing go hand in hand. Normally, the products manufactured by those firms adopting the "high performance workplace" concept are associated with higher production costs, since each product gains additional value during the manufacturing process. The end value of the product increases. Thus, it is possible for a firm to produce fewer products but still maintain the same level of sales, and perhaps increase profits.

Individual workers should reap some benefits from the "high performance workplace" too. Since each worker produces goods worth additional dollars, productivity of the workers will become higher. It is possible that each worker would be of more value to the employer, and higher wages could result from the higher productivity. In addition, each worker should have greater job satisfaction and better identification with the end product.

As with all new concepts or perceptions, there are catches or stumbling blocks that may thwart the implementation of change. This is especially true with the change to a "high performance workplace." The need for trained workers places additional burdens on the educational system and on employers. The "high performance workplace" requires an educational system that provides graduating students who have better learning and vocational skills than those required by the "traditional workplace." To meet the needs of a "high performance workplace," the graduates must be more skilled at reading, writing, communicating, and problem solving. Their vocational skills must be greater; employers in the "high performance workplace" require that workers be highly skilled in their trade.

Employers operating a "high performance workplace" have to implement on-going training programs for production workers and management alike. Employers have to develop workers' basic learning skills and their job skills.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in August

In August 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 300,000. This is an increase of 8,700 jobs (or 3.0 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The industries exhibiting the largest growth over year-ago employment levels were retail trade and services--with the addition of 3,100 and 1,900 jobs, respectively. The division experiencing the largest job growth from year-ago employment levels was eating and drinking establishments, with the addition of 1,100 jobs. Although employment levels lend no insight as to why more people are going to restaurants and bars (to eat, drink, gamble or some combination thereof), they do clearly show that restaurants and bars have benefited from the legalization of gambling in the state. The division of general merchandise/apparel also experienced substantial job growth from year-ago employment levels. The birth of a new chain store in the state heightened competition among other stores, and thus efforts to attract and keep customers through policies on customer service and satisfaction. As a result, some chain stores have lost employment, but the bottom line for this division was growth of 800 jobs.

Once again the division registering the largest job growth in services was medical and health, with 1,000 jobs.

The largest contributing factor to the over-the-year increase of 600 jobs in state government was the Summer Youth Program. There were approximately 1,100 Summer Youth participants still working in August this year, whereas in August of 1990, there were fewer (800) who had not yet completed by August the number of hours required for participation in the program. The remaining growth was distributed throughout state government.

Local government gained 700 jobs over the year, with 300 of those jobs in local education. Employment in this division is higher than one year ago because more faculty and teacher aides were needed to address increased enrollments and students with special needs.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Although the total nonfarm employment level of 300,000 in August 1991 remained relatively the same as July, there were some employment fluctuations among the different industries and in government. Total private employment grew by 500 jobs over the month, while government employment declined by 600 jobs. The decrease in jobs in government offset the increase in private nonfarm employment.

Retail trade noted an employment increase of 400 over the month. Three hundred of these jobs were in the general merchandise/apparel division, many of which were needed due to heavier shopping traffic during back-to-school sales. About 100 of this industry's increase was in eating and drinking establishments, as both 'traditional' restaurants and bars and temporary fast-food stands benefited during special events such as motorcycle rallies and fairs which were held throughout the state during the month of August.

Colleges and universities traditionally show employment increases from July to August as faculty return to prepare for the fall semester. This explains the increase of 700 jobs in state education. Local government posted a decline of 700 jobs. The majority of this decrease was found in local education. This decrease can be partially attributed to the end of summer programs and the job ending of extra maintenance help hired during the summer months. This employment decrease is as seasonally expected and traditionally happens from July to August. This job decrease offset an employment increase in local government caused by the hiring of short-term police officers for the Sturgis bike rally.

The wholesale trade industry lost approximately 600 jobs over the month. Several employers in this industry hire temporary help during the month of July to detassle seed corn. Such jobs are usually completed in one month, normally in July.

South Dakota's labor force was 360,500 in August, with 347,300 South Dakotans employed and 13,200 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.7 percent, an increase from the July rate of 3.2 percent. The unemployment rate typically increases from July to August and has demonstrated the same in seven of the last ten years. It appears that the largest contributing factor to the increase in the unemployment rate was the high proportion of entrants and re-entrants to the labor force. These people are coming into the labor market faster than they are finding jobs.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | August 1991 (1) | | | | August 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 126,097,000 | 117,859,000 | 8,237,000 | 6.5(3) | 126,012,000 | 119,174,000 | 6,837,000 | 5.4 |
| South Dakota | 360,500 | 347,300 | 13,200 | 3.7 | 365,600 | 353,600 | 12,000 | 3.3 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 75,142 | 73,141 | 2,001 | 2.7 | 75,907 | 74,373 | 1,534 | 2.0 |
| Rapid City MSA | 40,991 | 39,420 | 1,571 | 3.8 | 41,867 | 40,486 | 1,381 | 3.3 |
| Aurora | 1,381 | 1,369 | 12 | .9 | 1,540 | 1,527 | 13 | .8 |
| Beadle | 8,383 | 8,119 | 264 | 3.1 | 9,118 | 8,935 | 183 | 2.0 |
| Bennett | 1,389 | 1,307 | 82 | 5.9 | 1,416 | 1,331 | 85 | 6.0 |
| Bon Homme | 3,465 | 3,400 | 65 | 1.9 | 3,528 | 3,505 | 23 | .7 |
| Brookings | 15,161 | 14,423 | 738 | 4.9 | 15,180 | 14,401 | 779 | 5.1 |
| Brown | 19,550 | 18,624 | 926 | 4.7 | 19,688 | 18,743 | 945 | 4.8 |
| Brule | 2,543 | 2,471 | 72 | 2.8 | 2,820 | 2,745 | 75 | 2.7 |
| Buffalo | 411 | 356 | 55 | 13.4 | 460 | 390 | 70 | 15.0 |
| Butte | 3,553 | 3,424 | 129 | 3.6 | 3,482 | 3,346 | 136 | 3.9 |
| Campbell | 1,026 | 995 | 31 | 3.0 | 1,150 | 1,114 | 36 | 3.1 |
| Charles Mix | 3,663 | 3,534 | 129 | 3.5 | 3,950 | 3,830 | 120 | 3.0 |
| Clark | 1,803 | 1,746 | 57 | 3.2 | 1,870 | 1,810 | 60 | 3.2 |
| Clay | 6,743 | 6,385 | 358 | 5.3 | 6,989 | 6,675 | 314 | 4.5 |
| Codington | 12,362 | 11,890 | 472 | 3.8 | 12,461 | 12,135 | 326 | 2.6 |
| Corson | 1,522 | 1,211 | 311 | 20.4 | 1,726 | 1,372 | 354 | 21.0 |
| Custer | 4,955 | 4,906 | 49 | 1.0 | 5,011 | 4,964 | 47 | .9 |
| Davison | 9,265 | 9,042 | 223 | 2.4 | 9,190 | 9,038 | 152 | 1.7 |
| Day | 3,069 | 2,975 | 94 | 3.1 | 3,383 | 3,221 | 162 | 4.8 |
| Deuel | 2,141 | 2,100 | 41 | 1.9 | 2,283 | 2,193 | 90 | 3.9 |
| Dewey | 2,000 | 1,597 | 403 | 20.1 | 2,093 | 1,726 | 367 | 17.5 |
| Douglas | 1,626 | 1,597 | 29 | 1.8 | 1,651 | 1,610 | 41 | 2.5 |
| Edmunds | 1,921 | 1,884 | 37 | 1.9 | 2,101 | 2,035 | 66 | 3.1 |
| Fall River | 3,143 | 3,027 | 116 | 3.7 | 3,355 | 3,231 | 124 | 3.7 |
| Faulk | 1,119 | 1,078 | 41 | 3.7 | 1,188 | 1,169 | 19 | 1.6 |
| Grant | 4,102 | 3,992 | 110 | 2.7 | 4,165 | 4,075 | 90 | 2.2 |
| Gregory | 2,290 | 2,235 | 55 | 2.4 | 2,413 | 2,377 | 36 | 1.5 |
| Haakon | 1,174 | 1,143 | 31 | 2.6 | 1,195 | 1,176 | 19 | 1.6 |
| Hamlin | 2,312 | 2,228 | 84 | 3.6 | 2,499 | 2,458 | 41 | 1.6 |
| Hand | 1,817 | 1,760 | 57 | 3.1 | 1,868 | 1,815 | 53 | 2.8 |
| Hanson | 1,334 | 1,305 | 29 | 2.2 | 1,444 | 1,418 | 26 | 1.8 |
| Harding | 731 | 690 | 41 | 5.6 | 907 | 871 | 36 | 4.0 |
| Hughes | 8,302 | 8,055 | 247 | 3.0 | 8,605 | 8,428 | 177 | 2.1 |
| Hutchinson | 3,879 | 3,846 | 33 | .9 | 4,067 | 4,027 | 40 | 1.0 |
| Hyde | 775 | 752 | 23 | 3.0 | 850 | 826 | 24 | 2.8 |
| Jackson | 1,789 | 1,722 | 67 | 3.7 | 1,866 | 1,762 | 104 | 5.6 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | August 1991 (1) | | | | August 1990 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,072 | 1,050 | 22 | 2.1 | 1,094 | 1,071 | 23 | 2.1 |
| Jones | 685 | 673 | 12 | 1.8 | 742 | 721 | 21 | 2.8 |
| Kingsbury | 2,584 | 2,541 | 43 | 1.7 | 2,689 | 2,665 | 24 | .9 |
| Lake | 4,975 | 4,730 | 245 | 4.9 | 4,937 | 4,670 | 267 | 5.4 |
| Lawrence | 14,996 | 14,438 | 558 | 3.7 | 13,406 | 12,919 | 487 | 3.6 |
| Lincoln | 7,127 | 6,943 | 184 | 2.6 | 7,085 | 6,942 | 143 | 2.0 |
| Lyman | 1,535 | 1,433 | 102 | 6.6 | 1,549 | 1,444 | 105 | 6.8 |
| McCook | 2,776 | 2,696 | 80 | 2.9 | 2,855 | 2,765 | 90 | 3.2 |
| McPherson | 1,442 | 1,417 | 25 | 1.7 | 1,538 | 1,498 | 40 | 2.6 |
| Marshall | 2,187 | 2,136 | 51 | 2.3 | 2,257 | 2,195 | 62 | 2.7 |
| Meade | 10,951 | 10,571 | 380 | 3.5 | 10,025 | 9,773 | 252 | 2.5 |
| Mellette | 791 | 764 | 27 | 3.4 | 905 | 841 | 64 | 7.1 |
| Miner | 1,416 | 1,398 | 18 | 1.3 | 1,477 | 1,426 | 51 | 3.5 |
| Minnehaha | 75,142 | 73,141 | 2,001 | 2.7 | 75,907 | 74,373 | 1,534 | 2.0 |
| Moody | 3,537 | 3,245 | 292 | 8.3 | 3,233 | 2,973 | 260 | 8.0 |
| Pennington | 40,991 | 39,420 | 1,571 | 3.8 | 41,867 | 40,486 | 1,381 | 3.3 |
| Perkins | 2,089 | 2,030 | 59 | 2.8 | 2,278 | 2,240 | 38 | 1.7 |
| Potter | 1,343 | 1,312 | 31 | 2.3 | 1,482 | 1,454 | 28 | 1.9 |
| Roberts | 4,741 | 4,484 | 257 | 5.4 | 4,735 | 4,549 | 186 | 3.9 |
| Sanborn | 1,055 | 1,037 | 18 | 1.7 | 1,231 | 1,148 | 83 | 6.7 |
| Shannon | 2,072 | 1,563 | 509 | 24.6 | 2,066 | 1,607 | 459 | 22.2 |
| Spink | 3,391 | 3,285 | 106 | 3.1 | 3,665 | 3,597 | 68 | 1.9 |
| Stanley | 1,319 | 1,292 | 27 | 2.0 | 1,270 | 1,242 | 28 | 2.2 |
| Sully | 847 | 808 | 39 | 4.6 | 781 | 766 | 15 | 1.9 |
| Todd | 2,406 | 2,198 | 208 | 8.6 | 2,363 | 2,162 | 201 | 8.5 |
| Tripp | 3,286 | 3,200 | 86 | 2.6 | 3,283 | 3,236 | 47 | 1.4 |
| Turner | 4,212 | 4,159 | 53 | 1.3 | 4,387 | 4,287 | 100 | 2.3 |
| Union | 6,427 | 6,255 | 172 | 2.7 | 6,154 | 5,975 | 179 | 2.9 |
| Walworth | 2,904 | 2,796 | 108 | 3.7 | 2,938 | 2,887 | 51 | 1.7 |
| Yankton | 10,298 | 10,020 | 278 | 2.7 | 10,768 | 10,427 | 341 | 3.2 |
| Ziebach | 1,150 | 1,046 | 104 | 9.0 | 1,065 | 963 | 102 | 9.6 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.8 and 5.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

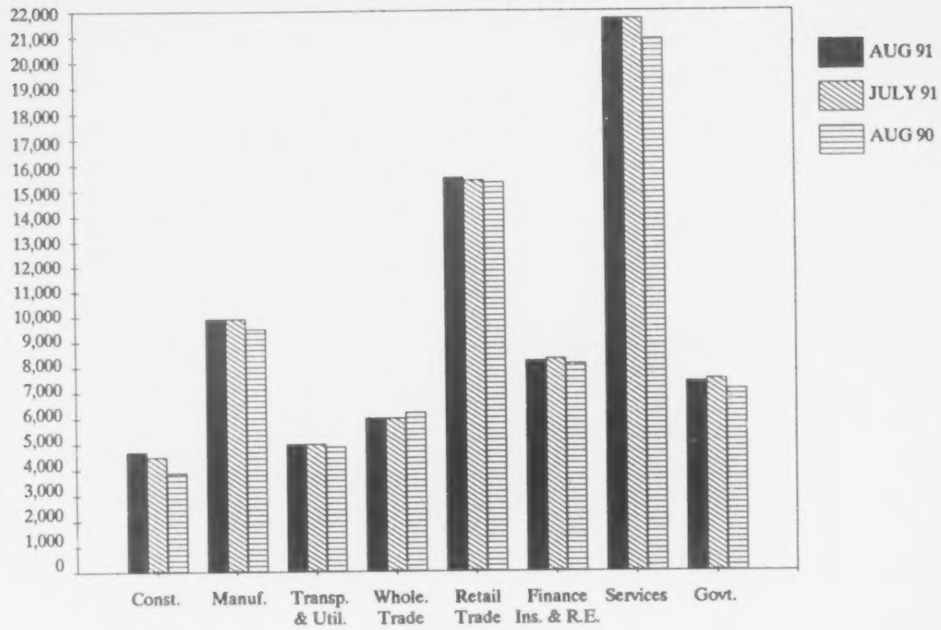
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 300,000 | 300,100 | 291,300 | -.0 | 3.0 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 241,300 | 240,800 | 233,500 | .2 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 53,500 | 52,900 | 51,500 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| MINING | 2,700 | 2,700 | 2,700 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 14,600 | 14,300 | 13,800 | 2.1 | 5.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 36,200 | 35,900 | 35,000 | .8 | 3.4 |
| Durable Goods | 21,200 | 20,800 | 20,300 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 12,000 | 11,800 | 11,700 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Nondurable Goods | 15,000 | 15,100 | 14,700 | -.7 | 2.0 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,900 | .0 | -3.8 |
| Printing & Publishing | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,100 | .0 | 9.7 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 246,500 | 247,200 | 239,800 | -.3 | 2.8 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,600 | 13,500 | 13,200 | .7 | 3.0 |
| Transportation | 8,000 | 7,900 | 7,800 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Communication | 3,300 | 3,200 | 3,000 | 3.1 | 10.0 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,400 | .0 | -4.2 |
| TRADE | 81,800 | 82,000 | 78,600 | -.2 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 19,300 | 19,900 | 19,200 | -3.0 | .5 |
| Durable Goods | 8,900 | 8,900 | 9,000 | .0 | -1.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 10,400 | 11,000 | 10,200 | -5.5 | 2.0 |
| Retail Trade | 62,500 | 62,100 | 59,400 | .6 | 5.2 |
| Eating and Drinking Establishments | 23,400 | 23,300 | 22,300 | .4 | 4.9 |
| General Merchandise/Apparel | 11,100 | 10,800 | 10,300 | 2.8 | 7.8 |
| Food Stores | 8,800 | 8,800 | 8,400 | .0 | 4.8 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 16,700 | 16,800 | 16,400 | -.6 | 1.8 |
| Finance | 10,900 | 10,900 | 10,700 | .0 | 1.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 5,900 | 5,800 | 5,700 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| Nondepository Institutions | 4,300 | 4,400 | 4,300 | -2.3 | .0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,900 | 4,000 | 3,900 | -2.5 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 75,700 | 75,600 | 73,800 | .1 | 2.6 |
| Hotels/Motels & Amusements | 11,900 | 11,800 | 11,800 | .8 | .8 |
| Personal and Business | 9,000 | 8,900 | 8,600 | 1.1 | 4.7 |
| Medical and Health Services | 28,400 | 28,200 | 27,400 | .7 | 3.6 |
| Hospitals | 13,400 | 13,400 | 12,800 | .0 | 4.7 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 15,000 | 14,800 | 14,600 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| Educational Services | 4,000 | 4,100 | 3,900 | -2.4 | 2.6 |
| Social Services | 5,600 | 5,600 | 5,400 | .0 | 3.7 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,700 | 8,700 | 8,600 | .0 | 1.2 |
| GOVERNMENT | 58,700 | 59,300 | 57,800 | -1.0 | 1.6 |
| Federal | 11,500 | 11,500 | 11,900 | .0 | -3.4 |
| State | 16,500 | 16,400 | 15,900 | .6 | 3.8 |
| State Education | 6,000 | 5,300 | 5,900 | 13.2 | 1.7 |
| Local | 30,700 | 31,400 | 30,000 | -2.2 | 2.3 |
| Local Education | 13,900 | 14,500 | 13,600 | -4.1 | 2.2 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

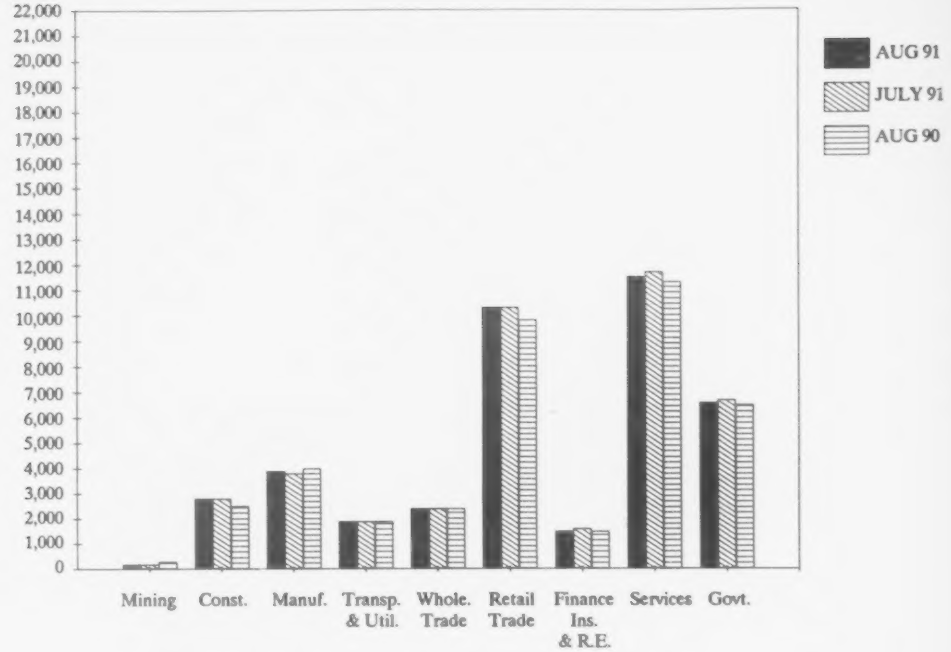


| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 78,500 | 78,400 | 76,000 | .1 | 3.3 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 14,700 | 14,500 | 13,500 | 1.4 | 8.9 |
| *MINING | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 4,700 | 4,500 | 3,900 | 4.4 | 20.5 |
| MANUFACTURING | 9,900 | 9,900 | 9,500 | .0 | 4.2 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 63,800 | 63,900 | 62,500 | -.2 | 2.1 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,900 | .0 | 2.0 |
| TRADE | 21,500 | 21,400 | 21,500 | .5 | .0 |
| Wholesale | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,200 | .0 | -3.2 |
| Retail | 15,500 | 15,400 | 15,300 | .6 | 1.3 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 8,200 | 8,300 | 8,100 | -1.2 | 1.2 |
| SERVICES | 21,700 | 21,700 | 20,900 | .0 | 3.8 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,100 | -1.3 | 4.2 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 41,100 | 41,400 | 40,200 | -.7 | 2.2 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6,900 | 6,800 | 6,800 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 300 | .0 | -33.3 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,500 | .0 | 12.0 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,900 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 2.6 | -2.5 |
| SERVICE PRODUCING | 34,200 | 34,600 | 33,400 | -1.2 | 2.4 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | .0 | .0 |
| TRADE | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,200 | .0 | 4.1 |
| Wholesale | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | .0 | .0 |
| Retail | 10.300 | 10,300 | 9,800 | .0 | 5.1 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,500 | -6.3 | .0 |
| SERVICES | 11,500 | 11,700 | 11,300 | -1.7 | 1.8 |
| GOVERNMENT | 6,600 | 6,700 | 6,500 | -1.5 | 1.5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 |
| Total Private | 201,300 | 201,500 | 197,000 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.3 |
| Mining | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 44.9 | 44.2 | 43.6 |
| Construction | 12,000 | 11,700 | 11,300 | 41.9 | 43.7 | 42.2 |
| Manufacturing | 26,900 | 26,600 | 26,500 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.3 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,300 | 11,200 | 11,100 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 39.0 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 71,300 | 71,900 | 69,200 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 33.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12,600 | 12,800 | 12,500 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 36.0 |
| Services | 64,900 | 65,000 | 64,100 | 30.7 | 30.9 | 30.1 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 |
| Total Private | $275.06 | $273.70 | $264.11 | $8.09 | $8.05 | $7.70 |
| Mining | 577.86 | 570.18 | 535.84 | 12.87 | 12.90 | 12.29 |
| Construction | 418.16 | 436.56 | 406.81 | 9.98 | 9.99 | 9.64 |
| Manufacturing | 359.72 | 352.06 | 340.13 | 8.71 | 8.65 | 8.44 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 438.44 | 438.90 | 442.26 | 11.30 | 11.40 | 11.34 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 213.26 | 211.68 | 206.13 | 6.77 | 6.72 | 6.19 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 299.44 | 301.02 | 291.60 | 8.58 | 8.65 | 8.10 |
| Services | 236.39 | 236.08 | 224.85 | 7.70 | 7.64 | 7.47 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 7,100 | 7,000 | 6,600 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 38.7 |
| Rapid City MSA | 3,000 | 2,900 | 3,100 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 40.7 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $374.42 | $362.15 | $339.40 | $9.11 | $8.92 | $8.77 |
| Rapid City MSA | 382.98 | 384.94 | 373.63 | 9.82 | 9.77 | 9.18 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sex, Total | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| Male | 781 | 863 | 613 |
| Female | 1,017 | 1,003 | 907 |
| Race, Total | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| White | 1,403 | 1,480 | 1,147 |
| Nonwhite | 395 | 386 | 373 |
| Age, Total | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| Under 45 | 1,242 | 1,306 | 1,043 |
| Over 45 | 556 | 560 | 477 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| Mining | 12 | 9 | 7 |
| Construction | 115 | 134 | 92 |
| Manufacturing | 300 | 385 | 257 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 71 | 92 | 58 |
| Trade | 458 | 407 | 338 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 48 | 50 | 67 |
| Services | 646 | 643 | 581 |
| Government | 148 | 146 | 120 |
| [2]Occupation | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| Professional & Managerial | 452 | 451 | 404 |
| Clerical and Sales | 443 | 414 | 400 |
| Services | 331 | 330 | 262 |
| Processing | 41 | 46 | 41 |
| Machine Trade | 78 | 109 | 57 |
| Benchwork | 122 | 148 | 137 |
| Structural Work | 177 | 206 | 117 |
| Other | 154 | 162 | 102 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 1,798 | 1,866 | 1,520 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 245 | 349 | 208 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 213 | 264 | 172 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 979 | 844 | 824 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 361 | 409 | 316 |

[1] The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 1,017 | 1,462 | 1,063 | -30.4 | -4.3 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 7,698 | 9,717 | 7,904 | -20.8 | -2.6 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $819,035 | $666,391 | $652,598 | 22.9 | 25.5 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal. | $48,623,322 | $47,880,886 | $46,703,105 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Job Service | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal) | 9,219 | 10,170 | 9,744 | -9.4 | -5.4 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 5,895 | 5,335 | 6,076 | 10.5 | -3.0 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 11,250 | 6,804 | 11,357 | 65.3 | -0.9 |

## Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

## Career planning resource available

The high performance workplace demands competent skilled workers to survive. As South Dakotans repond to that need, education and career planning will become more important than ever. This offers students, parents, teachers, counselors, employers, community groups and society as a whole with a challenge. The Labor Market Information Center has available a resource which may help us as we face that challenge. The South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook has just been updated with a fifth edition, which will be available within the next few weeks. Here's a brief rundown on what the publication contains:

For each of the 400 occupational entries included, the publication explains what workers do on the job, the types of industries where they work, working conditions, the training and the qualifications required, current and projected (to the year 2000) employment levels, the number of job openings projected each year, apprenticeship training opportunities, military training and employment opportunities, and the national employment trend.

In the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook, occupations are grouped in clusters based on similar skill and training requirements. Shown for each cluster of occupations is a graph ranking the overall job opportunities as competitive, good or very good. A narrative explaining the job opportunities is also presented, which includes supply and demand estimates. Another helpful piece of information included in the publication is a list of the post-secondary training programs in the state which provide training which is appropriate, and in most cases required, for the occupations.

Within its 400 occupational entries, the fifth edition of the South Dakota Occupational Outlook Handbook includes information on more specific occupations than ever before. And all occupations are included in the index, so that they can be easily found.

This 600 + page publication is currently being printed and will be available within the next few weeks. If you would like to receive a copy or would like additional information about it, please contact the Labor Market Information Center at the address below.

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**South Dakota Department of Labor**
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**Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730**
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## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Aug. 1991 | July 1991 | Aug. 1990 | Percent Change From | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Last Month | Last Year |
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 136.6 | 136.2 | 131.6 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 107.6 | 107.1 | 110.4 | 0.5 | -2.5 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | $152,260 | $153,399 | $150,996 | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,065 | 1,059 | 1,131 | 3.7 | -7.4 |
| Bank Prime Loan Rate[5] | 8.50 | 8.50 | 10.00 | 0.0 | -15.0 |

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2] Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3] Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4] Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5] Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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